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Allies Pour More Troops Into Italy; Russians Close In on 3 Strongholds; Gradual Assault on Germany Charted

Amazing success of Russians in driving Nazis back allows Allies time to prepare drives thoroughly, thus saving men and matériel—Four possible invasion points.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two things emerged clearly from the pattern of war this week:

1. The undeviating commitment of the Anglo-American High Command to a gradual, methodic approach to the final task of assaulting Germany from the west, as opposed to any attempt to end the war in Europe this winter, and

2. The full development of a vast German withdrawing movement along the whole lower two thirds of the Russian front.

While it might appear that this second fact would speed rather than retard the eagerness of the Anglo-American High Command to step up the tempo of Western European operations, there is strong reason for assuming that this is not the case.

In regard to the influence of events on the Russian front on the plans for the West it can be stated that Washington and London have for some time regarded danger to the security of Russia a reason for speeding their own plans, but increasing safety for Russia a reason for eschewing the type of operation which, while promising much, also involves heavy costs.

When the policy-makers met at Quebec with the Sicilian campaign safely behind them and a landing in Italy prepared and about to begin there was for the first time in this series of high strategy conferences a clear, concise, positive picture of the Russian front to weigh in their calculations.

That was the fact that Germany no longer threatens to overrun and destroy the Russian armies.

That danger was removed with the fall of Orel and Kharkov and the resulting development of the German withdrawal along 600 miles of the Russian front.

Russia was not in danger.

That meant that there was no need to rush an assault in the West as an emergency rescue measure.

Russia was more than holding its own. Russia was safe.

Therefore, the Western powers were free to perfect their

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People of Italy demand peace—Berlin under new mass air raid—More blows coming.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

More Allied troops are pouring across the Messina Strait and the invasion of Italy is making steady progress.

The Russians, gaining momentum everywhere, are closing in on three of the Nazis' most important remaining strongholds east of the Dnieper—Stalino, Komotop and Smolensk.

Berlin is reeling under the impact of another RAF mass assault.

The air remains tense with the expectation of great new blows against the European periphery.

And there are indications that the Italian people are making new demands for peace.

That, in brief, is the European war picture as it shapes up about 36 hours after the British Eighth Army first put ashore on the Italian toe.

Actual news from Italy remains meager, but these facts stand out:

British Eighth Army and Canadian troops are in full control of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni and probably of Scilla and Melito.

Advance guards are pushing ahead along both the eastern and western coastal roads.

Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and enemy resistance thus far seems spasmodic and poorly organized.

A second large Allied landing force has been put ashore in Southern Italy, presumably between Melito, 15 miles south of Reggio Calabria and Cape Spartivento, another 15 miles to the east.

And Allied planes continue to pound communications links in both Northern and Southern Italy, with especially heavy new blows being reported at airdromes near Naples and railroad yards at Sulmona, 75 miles east of Rome.

It is likely that Allied progress will be slow and unspectacular for the next few days, in spite of the spasmodic nature of enemy resistance. The seacoast around Reggio Calabria is hilly, almost mountainous, and rises gradually from the beaches to the precipitous 6,000 foot height of Aspromonte [Bitter Mountain] not far behind the town. Reggio itself is surrounded by hills containing rocky depressions and ravines which offer good defensive positions for the Axis troops. Some of these hills are known to conceal coastal batteries with a firing range of at least 15 miles.

Supply Routes Hug Cliffs

Moreover, the movement of Allied supplies is almost entirely restricted to two coastal roads which run north and south of Messina Strait. These roads are narrow affairs cut into the side of steep cliffs. If they haven't already been damaged by Allied artillery and aerial fire, they can be effectively dynamited by the enemy for delaying actions.

Meanwhile, signs multiply that the Allies are going to follow up the movement across the Messina Strait with assaults elsewhere. The American Seventh and Fifth Armies and the British First Army apparently are poised for such assaults. One may come somewhere in the vicinity of Naples; another near Taranto. Successful landings at either or both points would put the Allies

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A strategic map of Italy by Russell H. Lenz, chief cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor, appears on the first page of the second section.

Associated Press

Softening of Reggio Calabria

An aerial view of Reggio Calabria, Italian port on the toe of the mainland across from Messina, made during an attack by Liberators of the United States Army Air Forces this summer. Smoke rises from a direct hit.

Slight Resistance Met In Drive on Italy

Headquarters Report:

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 4—There has been no serious resistance to the Allied invasion of Southern Italy.

For reasons which are completely obvious even from a casual glance at the map, the Axis did not commit itself to heavy resistance to the British and Canadian troops as they crossed the Strait of Messina.

If they had done so, the Axis would have missed being cut off in the rear by other military landing parties which might have struck farther to the North.

The Italian coastal battalions, entrusted with making landings difficult for the United Nations, made a poor job of their task. They were captured in large numbers when the invaders took Reggio Calabria, chief town in the peninsula, and the airport south of it. The same thing held true of Villa San Giovanni to the North.

Supplies Pour In

The Allies continued their advance without encountering enemy tanks or being seriously held up by infantry.

Reinforcements and supplies continued to pour into the bridgehead on the Italian boot—a bridgehead 10 miles wide.

It isn't surprising that the Italian defenders on shore put up the sort of show now generally associated with Italian troops.

For the only exception to the weak Italian defense is when it is in strategic positions with the flanks firmly held.

Covering of Fire

Before, and during, the early landings, American and British artillery and heavy British machine guns poured a withering covering fire across the narrow Messina Strait. It arched over the heads of advancing troops.

This made the Italian shore position extremely unpleasant, and hardly a place where the Italians would wish to attempt a defense in view of the added difficulties which faced them from a strategic standpoint.

This barrage, after softening the shore positions, was lifted higher and higher to strike deeper into the mainland.

The first neutralizing of the seaboard defenses, with a cascade of steel from British artillery and machine guns was so completely accomplished that the disembarkations were completed well ahead of schedule.

Short in Air Power

The defenders derived no incentive to fight from the fact that they had been virtually left to heir fae by he German and the Italian air arms. The Luftwaffe and the Regia Aeronautica appeared to have practically withdrawn from the coastal areas.

Allied aircraft enjoyed complete superiority in the skies over the zone of operations. Landing craft appeared under escort of cruisers and destroyers, making the beaches right under the guns of the Royal Navy.

On the day previous to the invasion several British battleships were in these waters.

The Warspite was one of them. It blazed away with its seasoned 15-inch guns at every enemy position on the Cape del Armi, south

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

State Watching Air Plans; Finns Seek Way Out of War; U. S. Takes Over N. Y. Plant

The World's Day—September 4, 1943

Boston: Bay State Shows Interest in Air Plans

Massachusetts has applied for permission to intervene in the applications of eight domestic air lines for air service into Boston on the grounds that the State has an interest in and will become responsible legally and financially for whatever decisions regarding air routes are made by the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington.

Marking its 125th anniversary the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company today presented framed photographs of the first and the present excursion steamers to buyer of the 135,000,000th ticket, at Central Wharf. [Page 2.]

"Prolonged delay" of draft-vulnerable fathers in registering for essential jobs leaves local boards no alternative than to classify them for immediate induction, John F. Robinson, Connecticut State Director of Selective Service, asserted today. [Page 4.]

Washington: U. S. to Run Brooklyn Iron Works

Federal operation of the Brooklyn plant of the Atlantic Basin Iron Works, Inc., has been ordered by President Roosevelt for failing to obey a NWLB order.

The State Department controversy became more intense as James D. Lecron resigned from his position in the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. He accused the State Department of "interference, obstruction and unintelligent dictation" toward his work of increasing food production in South America. [Page 1.]

No political activity by employees of the Office of Price Administration is the dictum laid down by General Manager Chester Bowles, who insisted on strict compliance with the Hatch Act.

C. I. O. intervention in proceedings for sale of the Blue Network has been denied by the Federal Communications Commission. But the union may present testimony in public hearings.

Ration Book No. 4 "probably" will be distributed next month for use early in November, an OPA official said.

More butter, cheese, and evaporated milk are the objective in a War Food Administration plan being worked out to prevent further increases in fresh milk sales.

In Europe: Finns Seeking Way Out of the War

The Finnish Parliament, in secret session, discussed means of getting Finland out of its military alliance with Germany and making a separate peace with Russia. It took no action, but political leaders and Government officials were reported in agreement that a peace guaranteeing Finland's pre-1939 boundaries was their mutual aim, and that no steps should be taken that might weaken the unity of the home front while all opportunities for getting the country out of the conflict were investigated.

Leaning Tower of Pisa is still leaning. The official Spanish foreign news agency EFE, in a dispatch from Pisa, said the tower was leaning exactly at the same angle as before, apparently undisturbed by nearby Allied bombings.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-leader of the French Committee of National Liberation, told the people of France by radio from Algiers that "the hour of supreme combat and sacrifice has struck." General de Gaulle declared that recognition of the Committee by 26 nations "has just given striking proof of our solidarity for triumph and peace."

Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, German Commander in Chief in Denmark, has decreed capital penalties for all Danes failing to surrender arms in their possession by Sept. 7. The decree followed extension of the curfew in the Capital, Copenhagen, because of continued sabotage.

Sweden banned "Norwegian Rhapsody" after a two-day run on the Stockholm stage. The action was similar to earlier banning of "The Moon is Down" on the theory that Sweden's neutrality does not permit disparaging remarks about Germany. No German protest was involved.

Arrest of many Fascist officials in Rome is reported by the newspaper Messaggero. Others arrested in various parts of the country included Medeo Belloni, former Squadristi chief; Renzo Montagne, who held the post of Lieutenant General of the Fascist Militia, and Mario Gianpaoli, former chief of the Fascist Party in Milan.

Escape from Riom prison of Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny, who attempted a military revolt in Southern France when the Allies invaded North Africa last year, was reported in Berlin broadcasts. The General, sentenced to 10 years by a special military court, was one of the youngest generals in the French Army.

National: Hoover Proposes Peace Trusteeship

Herbert Hoover proposes establishment of a trusteeship from among the United Nations to manage a transition period until war passions have cooled and a just peace can be made. He spoke at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. [Page 3.]

Hollywood's Bond Cavalcade is heading toward Washington to take part in launching the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan Drive. In the party are Greer Garson, Fred Astaire, Lucille Ball, Judy Garland, Betty Hutton, Harpo Marx, Kay Kyser and his band, Dick Powell, and Mickey Rooney. James Cagney will join them in the Capital.

Total conscription of man and woman power in the United States is opposed in a resolution adopted by representatives of nearly 2,000,000 Methodist youth at Jacksonville, Fla. The action, taken on initiative of the Congressional Action Committee of the Methodist Youth Fellowship, asked Methodist Youth groups to oppose the Austin-Wadsworth bill.

Homesteading of more than 300,000 acres of watered Government land east of Imperial Valley is planned after the war, with veterans given first choice.

Lithuanian refugees and deportees in Germany and Russia were pledged aid by the American Lithuanian Council after a two-day meeting in Pittsburgh.

Brewster Aeronautical Corporation has paid $52,205 to the Government in settlement of a claim it sold surplus vital war materials at prices above OPA ceilings.

Americas: Brazil to Use Radiophoto Service

Radiophoto service between the United States and Brazil will be inaugurated Sept. 7, anniversary of Brazil's Independence Day. Admiral Luke McNamee, President of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, said the service will be operated with the co-operation of the Companhia Radio Internacional do Brasil.

Railroads Find Big Slump In Holiday Crowd

Week-end recreation seekers apparently have full auto gas tanks for 'fling' at driving.

What the railroads expected to be the biggest week-end rush in ticket offices in years just had not developed up to noon today.

North Station and all other north-bound track channels to seashore, mountain resort, summer camp, and hotels were reported free of a holiday jam as the weather dampened many of the hopes of vacationists for a last week-end fling "in the country or at the summer resort."

Week-end traffic by rail to the Cape was only one half as heavy as the Saturday preceding the last Fourth of July and it was only routine to New York City and other points South, railroad officials reported.

Trains headed for the Berkshires, shore resorts and mountain districts of northern New England were being cut to a bare minimum of cars today, following a routine Friday traffic that all but amazed railroad officials. Either the weather or the trend of vacation-seekers to take to the highways was held responsible for the low-ebb in rail traffic.

Full Tanks; No Sleuths

Meanwhile, pleasure-bound New Englanders with full gasoline tanks and no Office of Price Administration inspectors on the roads to stop them were said by highway authorities to have started the biggest "back-to-the-land" movement since Pearl Harbor, leaving behind them a trail of drained gasoline stations and the promise of a "next week's gas famine."

The turn of pleasure seekers to the roads was no surprise to local rationing officials despite persistent pleas from Washington putting motorists on their honor not to use the lifting of the pleasure ban for nonessential driving or at least not to drive too far on available gas supplies.

Like the 'Good Old Days'

Most motorists, unable to reconcile the lifting of the pleasure driving ban with OPA warnings not to drive unnecessarily, didn't stop to find out anything more than that OPA enforcements against fun driving had terminated. The Boston Automobile Club opined that the ban had been lifted in plenty of time for motorists to fill their tanks for a Labor Day spree. "Hence it's reasonable to assume," Club spokesmen declared, "that the lifting of the ban should have been considered an open invitation to get in their last "crack" at a real summer's week end."

Traffic patrols, out on the highways in the biggest force in more than a year, reported conditions resembled "the good old days" before rationing.

Rail and bus travel in the direction of New York City was brisk, although there were no indications that the transportation lines would not be able to fill the needs adequately. The chief trouble will be when everyone starts to come home Monday, if they do, according to rail authorities.

On the other hand, motorists jamming the roads on the return trips may find the gas stations unable to meet their requirements, the Automobile Club warned.

Tobin An Optimist

The anticipated "gas famine" next week is not due entirely to the fact that motorists have gone on a pleasure-driving spree this week end, the Club pointed out. All motorists intending to use their cars at all next week, and in anticipation of the drain on supplies by the Labor Day rush, have filled their gas tanks to carry them through the next week, the Club stated.

On this basis, the "gas famine" would not affect normal gasoline

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State Department Clash With Bureaus Seethes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Discontent and bewilderment is still seething in several Government agencies over President Roosevelt's recent strengthening of the State Department's hand in foreign economic activities, especially the middle-of-the-road policies of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

One tangible evidence of the seething was the resignation of James D. LeCron, as Director of the Food Supply Division of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who said the State Department had delayed a Paraguayan food program six weeks, had refused to permit his office to send technicians to Nicaragua, and had blocked food discussions with Bolivia and Ecuador.

Over a period of six years President Roosevelt has let power to fix foreign economic policy drift into half a dozen agencies with varying points of view. Now he is trying to get it back under one head. Disagreements over authority and policy are coming to a head.

Mr. Hull is known to have felt for some time that there was great danger of internationalists within the Government driving "middle-of-the-roaders" into the isolationist camp.

Bid to Conservatives?

Politically-minded persons in the Capital see the whole reorganization as a bid of President Roosevelt for political support from conservative Democrats with whom Mr. Hull, long time a member of Congress, has much influence.

Agencies whose policy-making will eventually have to clear through Mr. Hull include the Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Economic Warfare, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Also affected, it appeared, would be the Office of Inter-American

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Passage to Invasion: Allies Employ Shortest Route

Associated Press

Troubled Waters Off Italy Prove Straight Line Is Shortest Distance Between Objectives

Across this narrow strait from Messina, Sicily, foreground, went British and Canadian forces under command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to fulfill the United Nations' promise of invasion of the European continent. They landed on the Italian beaches under air and sea cover, presumably near Reggio Calabria, to right in background. San Giovanni, another mainland town often battered by Allied planes, is on the left in background. Little opposition by Axis forces to the Allies' crossing was reported.

Monitor Writers At Pacific Fronts

Dispatches from war correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor today include two phases of the Pacific war.

Gordon Walker, back at Pearl Harbor after covering the recent Solomons offensive, explodes the myth of Japanese invincibility.

John Beaufort writes from the Aleutians of the new role of the Canadians in the North Pacific.

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:14 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:42 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:13 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 8:11 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:44 a. m.

Labor Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Sept. 6, a legal holiday.

Parole on High Plane Under Present Chairman

A State House Profile

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reuben L. Lurie, of Brookline, who has nearly completed three years of capable service as Chairman of the State Parole Board, refuses to pose as an expert on the highly controversial subject of parole.

"You don't get wisdom through political appointments," said Mr. Lurie the other day. "I am rounding out my third year on the parole board," he added by way of explanation, "and I'm just beginning to feel that I am in a position to express opinion."

Notwithstanding Mr. Lurie's inherent modesty about his knowledge of the job there are plenty of people in Massachusetts who feel that his administration has been one of the most efficient and honest the State has had.

There was plenty of room for improvement when the present Parole chairman took over his duties in December, 1941. The sensational report of the Commission Investigating Pardons and Paroles disclosing graft and corruption in the granting of both paroles and pardons had shaken the State.

Native of Boston

Governor Saltonstall's appointment of Mr. Lurie, whose record up to that time had shown him as an arch foe of corruption, was hailed as an excellent one. Public confidence in the State's parole system has been restored.

A native of Boston, Mr. Lurie has refuted the Biblical adage that "a prophet is not without fame save in his own country."

Mr. Lurie was educated in the public schools of Dorchester and graduated from Dorchester High School. He was a member of the class of 1919 at Harvard College and in 1926 received his LLD from the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and opened his own law office in Boston the same year.

In the summer of 1939, Mr. Lurie, then an auditor for the Suffolk Superior Court, commenced a one-man investigation which led eventually to the disclosure of corruption on the grand scale both in the Suffolk Clerk of Court's office and in the Sheriff's office.

Entering a vault in the office of John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of the Civil Court, one day Mr. Lurie found two women crying. Making inquiry as to the cause of their grief he was told that their jobs had been sold over their heads. He invited the women to come to his private law office where he heard a story of job-selling within the court house which determined him to explore the situation.

Later the Boston Bar Association, hearing complaints of the conduct of business in the office of the Clerk of the Civil Court, sent for Mr. Lurie. Following conversations with Damon E. Hall, President of the Bar Association, Mr. Lurie resumed his secret investigation, this time as official representative of the Bar Association.

Mr. Lurie's investigations led also to the Charles Street Jail and the domain of Sheriff John F. Dowd where corruption was flourishing on an even larger scale. The exposures followed and both officials were eventually indicted and convicted.

For his contribution to the city in 1939 Mr. Lurie was selected by the Boston City Club to receive in April 1940 the first annual Civic Medal awarded to the citizen making the greatest contribution to the people of Greater Boston.

Other Interests

In addition to conducting his own law practice and serving as Chairman of the Parole Board Mr. Lurie finds time for a number of other interests.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Child Council, whose head for many years was the well-remembered Herbert C. Parsons, known throughout the country as the father of probation. Mr. Lurie's interest in child welfare and juvenile delinquency brought him into close touch with Mr. Parsons, an association which he cherishes to this day.

Vitally interested in any movement which permits the practice of free speech, Mr. Lurie has long been a member of Boston's famed Ford Hall Forum, which a Boston newsman once called "one of the last surviving temples to free speech."

Since the retirement of George W. Coleman some three or four years ago, Mr. Lurie has served as moderator at the Forum, where his quick wit and facile tongue has won him many admirers.

A religious man, Mr. Lurie is in no sense a softy in his dealings with prisoners. Possessed of a great charitableness, he can at the same time be extremely severe if the situation demands it. His friendliness and sincerity go a long way toward winning the confidence of the prisoners whom he has to interview.

Perhaps Mr. Lurie's greatest joy is his family, with whom he manages to spend considerable time despite his busy life. A summer place at Antrim, New Hampshire, where he can romp with Linda, age 7, and Jonathan, age 4, and where he can fish, has provided him with some of his happiest moments.

Heads Prison Work

By a Staff Photographer
Reuben L. Lurie
Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board.

Gasoline

Continued from Page 1

users, but only those who burned up their supplies in the week-end pleasure surge.

An optimistic note was sounded by Mayor Tobin who foresaw an increase in local gasoline supplies within a very short time. According to a report from Washington, the Mayor said petrpleum supplies were now increasing and would continue to increase in volume as time goes on. The Mayor took this to indicate a continuing improvement in the gasoline situation now that the pleasure ban had been lifted.

Now Is Time To Alter Your Garden Plan

Your Victory Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

While the Victory Garden season is still with us, now is the time to think back and decide what to do differently next year. This thinking-back-to-plan-ahead ought to be put down on paper—for you know what rash enthusiasm the first days of spring will stir up in even the most sensible of gardeners!

For example, one of our neighbors says he will plant fewer varieties next year. Take beans. Instead of wax and green bush beans, limas and shell and pole, he has made a note to specialize on pole and have a series of plantings. He likes Kentucky Wonders. For greens he had spinach, New Zealand spinach, broccoli and Swiss chard. Next season he intends to stick to spinach and Swiss chard. Instead of three kinds of summer squash he has decided he likes Butterfly and Italian best. The Butterfly can be sliced and fried like eggplant, a fact which brings variety into the menu.

The friend who spent a good deal of time this summer telephoning to see which of her neighbors could use her huge surpluses of one vegetable after another (surpluses beyond all the canning that was done in her home), has probably decided that her chief reform will be succession plantings. A huge garden, no experience, and orders to a hired workman to plant it all up last spring combined to load her down with first one thing then another, instead of spreading each vegetable in smaller amounts all through the season.

It is hard to realize in the spring how abundantly some plants will bear. An overly enthusiastic planter of summer squash writes that her difficulties in making her family eat so many were increased by the fact that everybody else seemed to have squash so she couldn't give it away. She therefore cheers the end of the season and vows never to plant so much again. This year one couldn't pile vegetables into the car and take them to gardenless city friends. Canning them reaches a limit. The answer for next year, then, is probably to figure more closely one's actual needs and not to plant more than one can use or take care of easily. Avoiding waste is wartime patriotism. Garden books and pamphlets contain tables and lists for just such advance figuring.

There are probably some vegetables you feel now that in the light of this season's experience you wish you had had or that you wouldn't bother with again. One neighbor says he's leaving out peas next year. He had several delicious meals out of his rows and the vines took very little care, but he prefers to use the space for a longer seasoned crop. Another neighbor has decided to increase his pea planting, but to decrease his lettuce planting. We wish we had raised more salad greens and late scallions from seed.

Most of us will jot down reminders not to space our rows so close together. Somehow in the spring, looking ahead to all the vegetables we want to grow, and seeing how small are the seeds and the little plants we have bought to set out, we can't realize how crowded everything will be when it matures. Not only is it a job to feed plants that are too thick; but also harvesting is difficult. Right now, when you remember what it is like to try to pull beets without stepping on the cabbages, or to cut broccoli without backing into the pole beans, is the time to write down a memo for next spring to go by the books at least a little more on this matter of how far apart to plant things. And the garden is easier to cultivate, to water and to keep picked or sprayed for bugs if not so crowded. As for the harvest, it will be even better, most gardeners say.

A week from today the big Victory Garden Show will open in Botson's Horticultural Hall. All over New England Victory Garden shows are scheduled. Aside from the beauty of the exhibits and the sense of achievement they encourage, these shows provide a fine community opportunity for exchanging gardening experiences. Every gardener likes to talk shop. So before you finish your notebook of garden reminders for next year, give yourself the treat of taking part in one of the Victory Garden shows, then go home and write down some of the things you learned there from observation and from shop-talk.

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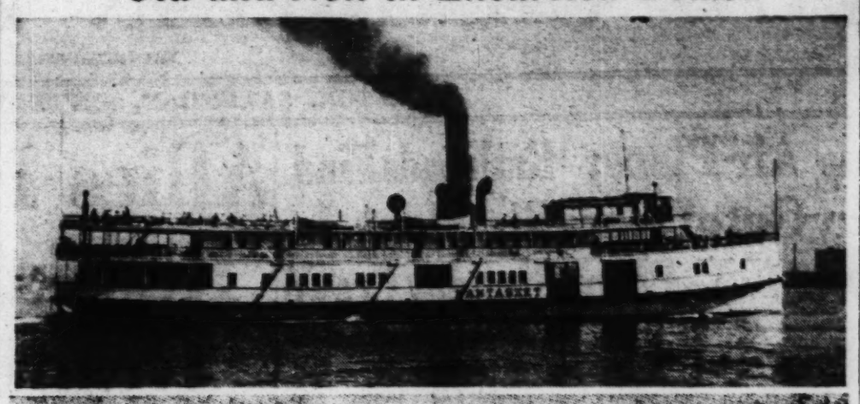
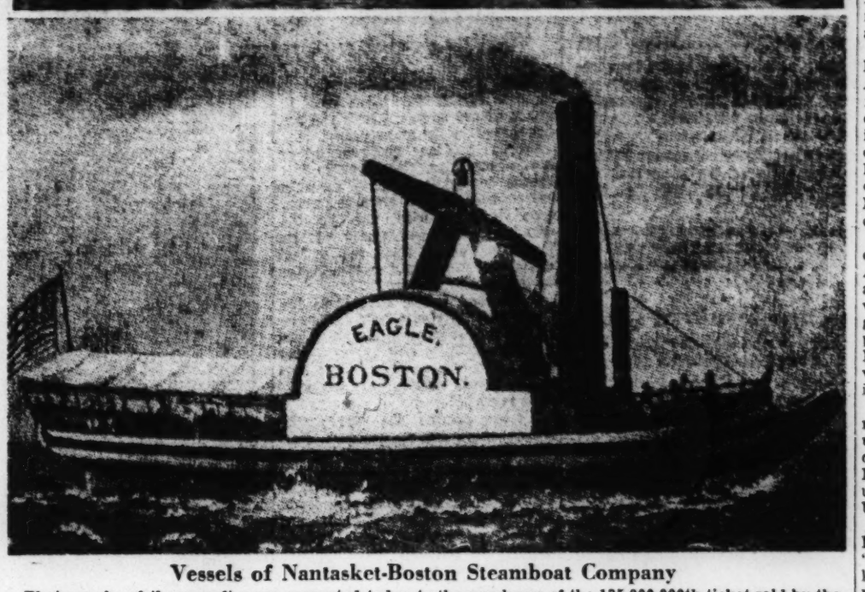
Old and New in Excursion Boats





Vessels of Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company

Photographs of these craft were presented today to the purchaser of the 135,000,000th ticket sold by the company in connection with the 125th anniversary of the excursion service. At top is the Nantasket, which is operating this year on the run to the beach. Below is the Eagle, operated in 1818, only 11 years after Fulton's Clermont made the epoch-making voyage from New York to Albany.

Nantasket Boat Line Marks Its 125th Year

Completing 125 years of steamboat excursion service in Boston harbor, the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company today marked the anniversary by presenting framed photographs of the oldest and the newest of their steamers to Miss Marilynne Schafer of Kansas City, Mo., the passenger purchasing the 135,000,000th ticket.

Passenger agent John J. Shannon made the presentation at Central Wharf—present Boston terminal of the company—shortly before another trip was started to the beach. Use of Central Wharf this season for the first time in years, brings the line back to a wharf they used a half century ago. For many years the terminal was at Rowes Wharf, until that pier was taken over by the Government soon after Pearl Harbor.

Down through the years the company has carried more passengers than the entire population of the United States. At one time the company and its predecessors operated boats to various islands of Boston harbor, including Thompson's, Long, and Fort Warren, using Shirley Gut to cut off distance on some of the runs. Shirley Gut is now filled in, linking the mainland at Winthrop with Deer Island. The line also operated a service to Plymouth at one time, appropriately using their steamer Mayflower.

Way back when steamboats were "a modern invention," the Eagle, a craft of 82 tons register built at New London, Conn., made a trip from Boston to Hingham, thereby inaugurating what is now the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company. That was in 1818, only 11 years after the trip of Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont from New York to Albany on Aug. 17, 1807, the start of successful steam navigation, according to officials of the line.

The Eagle accommodated 204 passengers and as later boats were added to the fleet the passenger capacity increased. Those built around 1895 to 1906 included the Myles Standish, Nantasket, and South Shore, with capacity at that time for 2,500 passengers. The old Eagle was supplied with two copper boilers and it was said that when the craft was broken up, the owners received as much for the boilers as the entire boat cost when new. The Eagle ran on this route until 1821.

More recently the line encountered the same problems that were responsible for several excursion runs being abandoned—the inroads made by the automobile in the business of the public carriers. Before the outbreak of the present war, residents of Hull subscribed to stock in the company to save the service, widely used for commuting by summer residents of Hull to their business in Boston. One of the latest additions to the fleet was name the Town of Hull.

War brought new vicissitudes to the line, including restrictions of operation to daylight hours, clear weather, and specified routes. These have all been met, however, and the company has continued "service as usual" despite all obstacles.

21 Men From New England Included Among Soldiers Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The War Department has made public the names of 159 United States soldiers—including 21 New Englanders—killed in action in the European, North African, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas.

Names listed in the North African area include casualty reports received from operations in Sicily.

The New England residents and their next of kin are:

European Area

Maine

Bryant, Staff Sergeant Eloyston F.—Mrs. Evelyn L. Bryant, mother, Damariscotta.

Massachusetts

Palmer, First Lieut. Wallace W.—Mrs. Jeanette B. Palmer, wife, Fairview.

North African Area

Connecticut

Benjamin, Private Morgan E.—Mrs. Norma J. Benjamin, wife, Norwich.
Cymerys, Corp. Charles F.—Anthony Cymerys, father, Windsor.
Czerwinski, Private Joseph B.—Mrs. Antoinette Czerwinski, mother, Bridgeport.

Maine

Belanger, Private Armand R.—Mrs. Laura Belanger, mother, Biddeford.
Berry, Capt. Joseph F.—Mrs. Jeannette A. Berry, wife, Wayne.
Blethen, Technical Sergeant Lawrence R.—Andry R. Blethen, father, Bangor.
Clarry, Private David L.—Mrs. Effie M. Clarry, mother, Greene.

Massachusetts

Baxter, Private Robert C.—Mrs. Ida Baxter, wife, Lynn.
Cutler, Second Lieutenant Burton W.—Mrs. Rita E. Cutler, wife, Cambridge.
Grygencza, Pfc. Michael J.—Mrs. Mary C. Morris, mother, Somerville.
Nitcavic, Pfc. Richard J.—Mrs. Nellie C. Nitcavic, mother, Willimansett.
Sullivan, Pfc. James P.—Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan, mother, Lowell.

Vermont

Berg, Private Theodore A.—Mrs. Flora Berg, mother, Chester Depot.

Pacific Area

Rhode Island

Maynard, Corporal Greggire J.—Albert Maynard, father, West Warwick.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Cannata, First Sergeant Emanuel S.—Mrs. Mary Cannata, mother, Middletown.
Koczon, Corporal Edward J.—Mrs. Pauline Koczon, mother, Meriden.
Soukup, Sergeant Joseph—Joseph Soukup, father, West Willington.

Maine

Caron, Corporal Alphee V.—Alfred Caron, father, Sabbatus.

Rhode Island

Lampropoulos, Staff Sergeant George A.—Mrs. Betty Lampropoulos, wife, Pawtucket.

Fires Deplete Food Supplies

Augmented demands were being made today by Waltham and Woburn shoppers on the meager butter and meat supplies of other retail stores in both those communities owing to fires that depleted the suburban food supply.

Prospects of a better situation in Woburn, however, were disclosed by a worker in the Woburn Meat Market, owned by David Elgart, which was damaged by fire. The market will open on Tuesday, it was announced, with virtually restored supplies of meat and butter. It is now disclosed that at the time of the fire the Woburn store had only 40 pounds of butter instead of 500 pounds as was first reported.

In Waltham fire yesterday in a business and dwelling block at 344-348 Newton Street caused an estimated damage of $20,000 to beef, butter and canned goods. Philip Stanley, proprietor of a drug store in the block, discovered the blaze after it had made considerable headway in a partition. The flames spread through the block, causing damage to Allen's Meat Market in the same building.

W. C. T. U. Cancels State Convention

Cancellation of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman's Temperance Union which was to have been held at Pittsfield, Sept. 11-14, has been announced at the Boston headquarters of the organization.

The convention will be substituted by an excutive meeting on Sept. 13 and 14 at State headquarters, Marlboro, Street, to be attended by county presidents, state and branch directors. Plans will be formulated at this meeting for carrying on the work for the next war year.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool today and this evening; moderate, occasionally fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire—Warmer in the north portion today. Little change in temperature tonight.

Vermont—Warmer today; little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Continued cool today and tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:04 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday 3:26 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 3:47 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 4:13 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

Both Branches Of Labor Will Mark Holiday

Both of the rival branches of the labor movement in Boston will celebrate Labor Day at the same place—but at different times.

For many years the American Federation of Labor group has alone observed the event here. Now for the first time the younger Congress of Industrial Organizations has developed a vigorous Boston unit, which has set about to put on its own rally.

Consequently the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common will resound with labor oratory by day and night.

As usual the Boston Central Labor Union, city federation of the A. F. of L., will have its program in the morning. Starting at 10 o'clock, a band concert with singing will continue until the speaking opens at 11. Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward of Washington, Chief of the Incentive Division of the Navy, will be the principal figure on the program.

Thomas J. Hannon, who as president of the Boston City Council is Acting Mayor in Mayor Tobin's absence, will also speak, together with Joseph Ozanick of the Progressive Miners, Daniel J. Goggin, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and others. There will be a half hour broadcast opening at 11:30 a. m.

John J. Del Monte, business representative of the teamsters' union, is chairman of the A. F. of L. arrangements committee, and Harry P. Grages, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Central Labor Union, its secretary.

The C. I. O. has named its first Labor Day gathering in Boston a "Labor for Victory" rally. For its keynote it has taken all-out support for the Commander-in-Chief and for the war effort.

Rear Admiral Woodward will again participate in the speaking, which opens at 7 p. m. and runs until 9. Spokesmen of the Army, the Commonwealth and the City of Boston are expected.

For the C. I. O., Irving Abrahamson, who is chairman of the National C. I. O. American and Allied War Relief organization, will come from Washington. The local C. I. O. leaders, Francis F. Carmichael, New England Regional Director of the C. I. O., and Joseph A. Salerno, president of the Massachusetts State C. I. O. Council, will likewise speak.

Jack Hurvich, president of the Boston C. I. O. Industrial Union Council, the local C. I. O. federation which arranged the rally, will preside.

Filene's
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"This year I'd like to try a beret," said mother, "if it's built up on the side."
Trust Pinehurst to have a grand beret

It answers the need of so many women—those with smaller, daintier faces, who like the softness of a beret and yet none of the bulkiness of some. Felt, in black, brown, navy, $6.95. Wild grape, turf tan, Colonial green, flying blue, russet earth, fiesta violet, $7.95. Note the pretty side bows, too.
Filene's Pinehurst Circle, second floor

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"MAN"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building *(1-2)*
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue *(1-2)*
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street *(1-3-4)*
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street *(1-2)*
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. *(1-3)*
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue *(1-2-4)*
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square *(1-2)*
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building *(1-3)*
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street *(1-2)*
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road *(3-4-6)*
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street *(1-2)*
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad *(1-3)*
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets *(1-2-7)*
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street *(1-2)*
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street *(1-2-4)*
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway *(1-3)*
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue *(1-2-4)*
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville *(1-2)*
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets *(1-2)*
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street *(1-2)*
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets *(1-3-4)*
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street *(1-2)*
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill *(1-3)*
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue *(1-3)*
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills *(1-3)*
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple *(1-2)*
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street *(1-2)*
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street *(1-3)*
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road *(1-2-4)*

(1) No Sunday Evening Service *(4)* Sunday Morning Service 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 *(5)* Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 *(6)* Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

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Relations With Mexico Tested In Analysis of U. S. Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4— Keeping the shield of good neighborliness burnished bright, the United States Government is today making considerable effort to soften the impact on Mexican and other Latin-American economies of war-caused shortages, ration restrictions, canceled orders, and other disruptions arising north of the Rio Grande.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Department of Agriculture officials, and Office of Price Administration spokesmen unite in declaring that diplomatic relations and commercial dealings between the United States and Mexico are at their most cordial in history.

It is admitted in many Washington quarters, however, that social ostracism of Americans of Mexican origin in California and the Southwest is still a cruel smear on an otherwise promising picture. It is also admitted that further study by proper experts might make it possible to raise restrictions here and there on Mexican exports to the United States, thus aiding the Mexican economy in minor degree.

In general, however, recently circulated charges that the United States is discriminating against Mexico in such matters as border water rights, sugar importations, huaracho and apple imports are sharply and specifically denied by responsible Washington officials.

More Labor Available

Only minor difficulties have attended the importation of thousands of Mexican laborers into the United States to work in agriculture and at track-laying, it is declared, and while recently the Mexican Government halted these importations until more solid hiring and housing arrangements could be effected on both sides of the border, now Mexico is prepared to furnish still more of this labor as a contribution to the Allied war effort.

President Avila Camacho told the Mexican Congress last week that 58,000 Mexicans have gone to the United States to work and that they had equal rights with American labor. He added that 11,215 Mexicans have enlisted in the armed forces of the United States.

The fundamental fact, as seen from Washington, is that the United States Government is making a real effort to soften the impact of its war economy not only on Mexico but on all of Latin America. To give one instance it has alloted to Mexico as much steel as is consonant with the war effort, and will aid in the building of Mexican steel plants.

To present a more minor instance, the OPA has permitted Mexicans living close to the border, who would have to travel 50 to 60 miles by mule to a Mexican settlement to make their domestic purchases, to obtain ration cards and purchase rationed goods at border towns within the United States.

Reliance on Education

As for racial discrimination against Mexicans in some parts of the West, Government officials point out that those involved in the zoot suit riots were entirely American citizens of Mexican origin rather than Mexican nationals. This does not make the matter any less deplorable, but it is held that the problem can be solved only by strong doses of democratic education for the American ostracizers, and strong applications of social rehabilitation and inculcating of a sense of responsibility in the ostraciz-ees. This long-term job is largely one for the local citizenry of the West; it is in minor degree akin to America's Negro problem.

Meanwhile OPA, Department of Agriculture, and diplomatic spokesmen make answer to recent specific charges of economic discrimination against Mexicans, as follows:

1. The charge that Mexican huarachos are discriminated against because they require a ration coupon under OPA rules, when they are only a type of light sandal.

Since American light shoes of similar weight and leather require coupons, it would be discriminating against American manufacturers of light shoes, some of them now facing bankruptcy, to permit Mexican huarachos to be sold without ration stamps American manufacturers would demand that the Mexican leather be imported and they be allowed to fabricate it.

Simultaneously it is disclosed that the American Government is now considering an agreement to purchase perhaps 2,500,000 pairs of Mexican huarachos for use by the Lehman Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation in its overseas operations. Without restrictions, importations of huarachos might haev risen to 5,000,000 pairs this year, but the imports two and three years ago were at just the figure considered for Government purchase, so in reality the proposal represents a considerable Washington effort to aid Mexico's impoverished country-farmer huaracho-makers.

Easing of Quarantines

2. The charge that Mexican apples are being kept out of the United States by a specious quarantine.

In reply, the Department of Agriculture declares this quarantine to be in no wise motivated by politics but to have been instituted to keep out fruit flies and other insect dangers as an aid to the battle against orchard pests inside the United States. A restriction against potato imports was recently lifted when Mexican authorities were able to guarantee that potatoes shipped from certain areas would be free from insects and blights. Experts declare it would be much more difficult to establish similar guarantees regarding apples or citrus fruit because of biological problems involved, but the possibility is believed worth consideration as a long-term goal.

3. The charge that Mexican sugar products have been kept out of the United States by an OPA ruling.

A ruling to stop the import of Mexican sugar syrup and kindred products is under consideration but has not been applied. The ruling under consideration, it is declared, would have chiefly the effect of halting the syrup imports of an American beverage company which transforms sugar into syrup at its Mexican factory and exports it to the United States, although Mexican law forbids export of sugar until Mexico shall amass a surplus of 40,000 tons. Mexico is held to be fairly short on sugar, hence the ruling would have no widespread effect.

Better 'Break' on Water

4. The charge that the United States has so monopolized the waters of the Rio Grande that there is little water for Mexicans to use on their side.

The reply made by Government sources is that Mexico, now constructing a dam on the San Juan River which feeds into the lower Rio Grande, and by other withdrawals which cut the flow of the river considerably, is getting the "better break" and that, if there is any discrimination, it is against the United States.

The specific charge probably refers to the allocation of waters from the Elephant Butte dam, the larger portion of which, by a 1906 agreement with Mexico, go to the United States. The Mexican land under cultivation drawing from the dam has considerably increased of late, and Mexicans would like to increase their share of the waters, but this is declared impossible, because all possible water is now being diverted under the existing agreement, which was very fair to Mexico at its inception.

To sum up, the tendency of Government officials is to brand recent charges of economic discrimination circulated by Chamber of Commerce "experts" and similar sources as highly irresponsible and at variance with the existing state of affairs. While there may be room for certain minor adjustments, the good neighborliness between the United States and Mexico is strong and is increasing, it is declared, and as final proof the recent statement by President Avila Camacho is cited in which he declares that relations "never before have attained the quality they have now and we trust they shall increase in the future."

Cartoon in the News

Ray, Kansas City Star

Getting an Earful

Hoover Would Have World Cool Before Drawing Final Peace

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4 (AP) — Former President Herbert Hoover last night declared "victory is now inevitable," and said the United Nations should refrain from too much haste in drawing up final peace settlements after the war.

In a speech for delivery before the Foreign Policy Association and the University of Minnesota, Mr. Hoover declared "the world must have time to cool off and recover a balance of judgment if a lasting peace is to be made." He continued:

"When firing ceases the world will be filled with violent emotions. There will be white-hot hate and indignation at the enemy for having brought the world to this state. The air will be filled with vengeance. This is no atmosphere for long-view statesmanship, which must distinguish between guilty leadership and misled peoples."

The former President said that if the world had had five years in which to consider the treaty of Vienna in 1814 and the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 those documents never would have been signed. He recalled that "it was six years from the victory of Yorktown to the Constitution of the United States," and said "it was time well spent."

Declaring that Americans "for over 170 years have fought on a thousand battlefields and always that men might be more free and have peace," Mr. Hoover added: "Their million graves demand of us that we do not fail them in the halls of peacemaking."

Four Steps Proposed

He proposed that peace be arranged in four steps:

One, agreement before firing ceases that a few leading nations among the Allies be appointed joint managers, or custodians, or trustees of peace and that there will not be the usual armistice or general peace conference.

Two, agreement before victory that these peace managers shall impose provisional peace terms on defeated nations.

Three, that nothing else be done until expiration of a transition period of several years "in which the world can cool off."

Four, establishment of "some sort of world institution to replace the managers and preserve peace."

The former President said the fourth step should not be taken until "the foundations of real peace have been laid," because "if we make a good peace, it will largely preserve itself; if we make a bad one like Versailles, we shall simply be laying the kindling for World War III."

Total Disarmament a 'Must'

Another reason Mr. Hoover advanced in support of his plan revolved around returning servicemen. "They are bound to bring home all their dislikes and opinions of the strange peoples with whom they have been operating; at home the people will be war-weary (and) all the suppressed frictions between Allies will come to the surface," he said, and added:

"If there be a general peace conference in the midst of all these emotions, as has been the practice hitherto, then 40 nations will send 2,000 diplomats to orate, to conspire, quarrel, and grab."

Mr. Hoover predicted that once the peace proposals were explained in a calm atmosphere, "the whole sovereignty question will become academic."

Mr. Hoover said that during enforcement of the provisional peace that he proposed, the managers should first restore order in conquered territories, next feed hungry people, and then restore economic production.

"There must be total disarmament of the enemy," he said. "Their leaders must be punished for crimes against mankind. They must return their loot, prisoners and displaced peoples. There must be restoration of sovereignty to those nations deprived of it. The trustees would at once need to determine temporary boundaries for everybody."

Page Mr. Webster, A '43 Definition

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 4 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut told the Daily News in a letter Sept. 2 that she had decided to stop waiting for a lexicographer to define "globaloney," the much-debated word she coined, and do the job herself, as follows:

"Globaloney is derived from two words—global, meaning world wide, and baloney, a type of sausage and also a type of nonsense or hooey.

"In other words, globaloney means nonsense on a global scale. It does not, in any sense, condemn or deride the ideals for which the United Nations are fighting. It does not predict chaos in the postwar world, the failure of a sensible system of collective security or discord among the United Nations. It was coined to point out that some of the proposals for the postwar world were so much global nonsense."

Specialists Go To School In Alcohol Fight

New methods of alcohol education are making marked progress in Canada and the United States, W. D. Bayley, Director of Temperance Education for the Government of Manitoba, reported on a visit to Boston.

Features of the more modern approach include an adequately supported state program, its handling by a specialist, and carrying of the facts to the schools by personal visits, Mr. Bayley said.

He initiated the plan in Manitoba, then spent 10 years doing similar work in 15 of the American states, and last year resumed in Manitoba. Five American states have adopted the improved system. He directly began the work in Ohio, Michigan, and Oregon, he noted, while the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began it in Mississippi and Florida.

$10,000 Provided Yearly

The $10,000-a-year appropriation of Manitoba remains the largest. Effort is being made to increase it to $50,000. If Parliament agrees, $20,000 will be used for health advertising, including temperance material, in the columns of newspapers.

The money for temperance education in Manitoba is obtained from the liquor revenue. Of the $150,000 annually received from this source for enforcement by the Attorney General, he turns over $10,000 to the Department of Education for temperance instruction.

"Alcohol education must keep pace with the modern methods of the techniques of education," Mr. Bayley declared. "It has lagged for the past 30 years. It began to go out about the time that the prohibition movement came up.

"During the prohibition regime alcohol education practically disappeared. Teachers were confused and timid.

"Though alcohol education is now required by every state, the actual teaching is not being adequately done. But during the past 10 years the trend has been upward.

Present Generation Uninformed

"The present generation has not been properly equipped with the facts about alcohol. Therefore, at least temporarily arises the need for the specialist, the outsider to address the school assembly and meantime prepare the new teachers. Our teachers have not had an adequate training.

"Because of the neglect of this subject youth is likely to be deceived by advertising and social pressure as to the real menace of alcoholic indulgence.

"Character education is the one big need today. Temperance education is informing youth about alcohol indulgence in relation to character. My interest in successful democracy is the compelling motive in my temperance work."

Mr. Bayley came to Boston to talk with educators here after spending six weeks at the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University. He was nominated for the course by the National Education Association.

Visits Boston

By a Staff Photographer

W. D. Bayley

Pioneer in improved technique of alcohol instruction paid for by the State, who has just attended the first Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University.

Extension on Utilities' Sale

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted the Central Arkansas Public Service Corporation another 30 days, until Oct. 7, in which to consummate the sale of three wholly-owned subsidiaries to Gus B. Walton, Little Rock, Ark., utilities dealer, and a fourth subsidiary, Consumers Gas Corporation, to Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co. The subsidiaries are Citizens Electric Company, Hot Springs Water Company and the Hot Springs Street Railway Company.

Wounded Veterans Give Jolt To Four Shipyard Workers

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4 (AP)—Four discharged shipyard workers found three unexpected witnesses yesterday at a War Manpower Commission hearing on their applications for certificates of availability to take other jobs.

Maj. Howard J. Lepper, WMC area director, said the four workers, former employees of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Hoboken, were fired Aug. 22 after they were discovered aboard a ship under construction sitting around a table on which there were money and cards, during working hours.

The trio of observers at yesterday's hearing included Sergeant Laurence McAllister of Denver, Colo. ,and Corporal Jesse M. Alford of Thomasville, Ga., each of whom lost a leg overseas, and Corporal Vernon Meier of Monticello, Iowa, whose right arm was blown off in Sicily.

Major Lepper told the four men they were examples of the causes of production delays. Then he introduced Sergeant McAllister, who said:

"I can tell you men this war is just getting started. When we hear of a strike or a shutdown we feel our planes should be over here bombing. We, who've been sleeping in foxholes, wet and without food we want and need, can see no reason for delays."

Corporal Meier, holding a hand over his empty sleeve, commented:

"We can't fight unless the workers are behind us. They're not over there, but they're playing a big part in the game, too."

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ANNOUNCING A

VICTORY SEWING SCHOOL

Beginning Monday, September 13

Join Jordan's one-hour classes of expert instruction by Mrs. Richard McLanathan in the fundamentals of "making it yourself," without charge! PLUS the opportunity of competing for one of these desirable prizes:

FIRST PRIZE: $100 WAR BOND
SECOND PRIZE: $ 50 WAR BOND
THIRD PRIZE: $ 25 WAR BOND

WEEKLY CLASSES will be held as follows: Mondays at 3:30 to 4:30 P. M. Tuesdays at 10:30 to 11:30 A. M. Wednesdays at 10:30 to 11:30 A. M.

CLASSES LIMITED. ENROLL NOW AT THE REGISTER BOOTH, STREET FLOOR, ANNEX, OR CALL HUB. 2700

REGISTER NOW . . FOR OUR

VICTORY CANNING SHOW

September 20-25, in cooperation with the New England Departments of Agriculture

Of course you've been canning your Victory Garden vegetables and fruits and berries all Summer long—plan now to enter them in our prize competition, to see how good you are! TWO classes—one for Victory Canners, one for 4-H CLUB members . . . each requiring an Entry Blank, which you may secure by mailing the coupon below; or by phoning HUBbard 2700 till 8:30 or ELiot 3000 till 5:30 p. m.; or by asking on our THIRD FLOOR, ANNEX.

JUDGES: Professor W. R. Cole of Amherst and Mrs. Harriet Haynes of Mass. State College.

PRIZES: In all classes will be U. S. War Stamps.

Jordan Marsh Company, Boston 7, Mass.

Please send me.....Entry blanks for the Victory Canning Show to be held from September 20 through 25.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Army Gets New Carbine, Lighter Than Garand Rifle

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4 (AP)—The United States army has a new carbine, deadly, light in weight, equal to the famed Garand rifle in speed of fire.

The gun met its major test in the Sicilian campaign and its story was released yesterday.

The carbine weighs little more than half as much as the Garand, is only three feet long, and each of its 15 shots is fired with only a pull of the trigger. It can be fired with one hand, like a pistol, if necessary.

But it is not designed to replace the Garand: it is a new weapon for paratroopers, rangers and other shock troops and for the 60 per cent of American soldiers—engineers, signal corpsmen, officers, and the like—who previously did not carry rifles.

The new bullet is .30 caliber, slightly less than one-third of an inch in diameter. Bullet and cartridge were specified by the ordnance department, and the gun was built around this cartridge, as is always the case in gun-making.

The job of making the cartridge was given to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company here, a division of the Western Cartridge Company. The specifications were an effective range of 300 yards, a muzzle velocity of about 2,000 feet per second. This is not as fast as standard .30 caliber government ammunition, but is about 500 feet faster than the ammunition used in the Japanese Arisaka rifle.

Six Participate

Next the Army asked gun inventors to tackle the problem of a weapon to shoot the cartridge, and six leading designers participated. The Winchester company was not at first among them, but when sample guns were submitted in June, 1942, Winchester made some suggestions and the ordnance department then asked Winchester also to work on a model. The company made a model gun in 13 days, beginning Aug. 1. One of the parts for this gun was borrowed from a peacetime sporting rifle.

On Aug. 13 the carbine fired its first clip. Ordnance department experts and Gen. Courtney Hodges, chief of infantry, liked it. He asked for a finished model for competitive tests on Sept. 15.

On Friday night, Sept. 12, three days to the good, a single gun was completed. But it failed to fire satisfactorily. On Saturday morning word came that the competition had been advanced one day. That left them 24 hours to discover and remedy the defect. This took much of Saturday.

At Aberdeen, in competition with six other guns, the carbine was the unanimous choice of the Army board of judges. A few changes were ordered, and the gun went almost immediately into production.

It had been designed and produced in a month-and-a-half, as against 20 years taken to develop the Garand. Winchester officials however give Garand the credit, because the Garand made the greatest transition in the history of small arms. The Garand proved the success of the semi-automatic principle, firing with only the pull of a trigger.

A soldier armed with the new carbine can carry more than twice as much ammunition as a soldier using either a Garand or a Springfield. This is because the cartridges weigh only about half as much.

Garand comparative figures are not available. But, compared with a Springfield and allowing for the lighter weight of the carbine, a soldier carrying the latter, and toting no greater than Springfield and ammunition combined, can carry 420 cartridges, as against 160 for the Springfield.

The carbine is said to be one of the best night fighting weapons, because it has a minimum muzzle flash. A soldier can dismount and reassemble it within two minutes. His only tools are the rim of the head of a carbine cartridge, serving as a makeshift screw driver, and a small rod which is one of the carbine's parts.

Willkie Sees G. O. P. Victory Indispensable

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4 (AP)—The welfare of the nation is dependent on a Republican victory in 1944, according to Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican nominee for President.

During an interview he said that "it is indispensable for the Republicans to win in 1944," and then went on to urge a victory conference with Russia represented.

Mr. Willkie said a meeting between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Joseph Stalin was "long overdue" and added that he was preparing an article for publication in a national magazine outlinging his views on the Russian situation.

The 1940 Presidential nominee was here to "see and chat with as many Republican leaders as possible."

He was interviewed at the State House last night and later attended a dinner given for him by New Hampshire Republicans.

Mr. Willkie spent Thursday in Vermont and after a week-end with Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, at near-by Lancaster, plans to visit Maine Republican leaders next week.

Supply Corps

As Navy Supply Corps Specialists, 238 new officers will graduate Monday from Babson Institute of Business Administration. They had come from all branches of business life and after completing the 30-day course will go to all branches of Navy Supply activity throughout the world.

The next unit, of about 250, will report at Babson Park on Sept. 13, the Institute also announced.

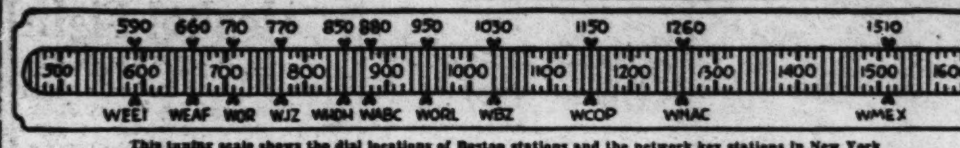
Woman Mayor to Run

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4 (AP)—Mayor Alice D. Burke, New England's only woman mayor, announced last night she would seek re-election in the City's biennial election this coming fall. She is completing her second consecutive two-year term as mayor.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents
Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:13 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	N. E. Sector Soldiers'	Sketches in Melody	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; news	Show: Music; drama;	Sketches in Melody	Sandy Spear's Orchestra	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	News service	guest speakers	"All Out for Victory"	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	"I Sustain the	Tennis championships	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Wings": drama	"Music Box"	Roy Shield's Orchestra	delphia Athletics base-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Tommy Tucker Topics	Roy Shield and Company	ball game	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Tommy Tucker Topics	People's War: H Fleming	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	"What's Your War Job?"	Air Force Military Band	delphia Athletics base-	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	Orchestra; interviews	Air Force Military Band	ball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	David Cheskin's Or.	'George Hicks Reporting'	News; "Belchertown"	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	David Cheskin's Or.	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Athletics baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Alex-	Matinee in Rhythm	Paul Martell's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:15	Sports program	ander Kipnis, basso;	Sports program	Sports program	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:30	United We Stand	Josef Stopak's Orch	"Fall of Poland": guests;	Latin-American Parade:	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:45	United We Stand	Newscast	Polish artists-statesm'n	Bob Stanley's Or.; g'sts	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies,	Saturday Afternoon	"Not for Glory": J. M.	Sports comments	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Landis; others	Sports Matinee	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Orchestra	Bonnie Lou Smith, songs	Navy Bulletin Board:	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
5:45	Income Tax Talk	Tennis championships	Curt Massey and Co.	Glen Gray's Or.; guests	News Service
6:00	News comments	Stars in Revue	News; sports reporter	News Service	Sports news
6:15	Network program	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Sports; music	The Jesters	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; J. Harsch	Leon Henderson	"Musicana"	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?": Variety	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	"March to Victory"
7:15	the Gun	Show: Jose Iturbi; Di-	National Aspects	Eagle Club in London	News Service
7:30	People's Platform	nah Shore; guests;	"Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	People's Platform	chorus; or; Don Ameche	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Ethel Waters, songs
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose": com.	Invitation to the Waltz	Religious program
8:15	Crumit quiz	Gilbert and Sullivan:	"Abie's Irish Rose": com.	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Festival; "Iolanthe";	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment":	Musical Comedy Gems
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Wilbur Evans; Josef	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Musical Comedy Gems
9:00	Your Hit Parade":	Stopak, conductor	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Songs
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	Comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Thos. L. Thomas;	by Povla Frijsh
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Robert Quick; orches-	Classical Album: Songs
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; sports	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	by Povla Frijsh
10:00	Serenade": music.	John Vandercook, news.	"Million Dollar Band":	John B Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; so-	Harry Green's Orchestra	Johnny Long, guest con.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	loists; guests	Message of Israel	Who, What, Where, When	wagon": variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Message of Israel	Frances Scott, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:00	News; Major Eliot	News	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Ed Barry's Band
11:15	'Little People Speak'	Club Fiesta	Drama by Olmstead	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:30	Dance Or.; Master	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma":	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Los Latinos; news	Music You Want	Marine Corps show	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz.	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Mood of the Morning	Petite Musicale	Religious program
8:45	Circle	"Around Br'kfast Table"	Mood of the Morning	News Service	News Service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Your Singing Minister"
9:15	E. P. Biggs: Stradi-	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	varius Quartet	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	'The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Talk; Southland Echoes	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Services From The Moth-
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	er Church, The First
11:15	Church": speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul:	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	entist, in Boston,
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; First Piano Quar-	Reviewing Stand: 'Rus-	News report
12:15	'Everybody's Music'	'This Is Official'; talks	tet; Norsemen Quartet	sia's Stake in War'	Dick Powell, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live':	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	Rupert Hughes, news	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Bill Henry, talk	WHDH Music Hall	"Strings That Sing"	Gov. Saltonstall; others	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Welcome to Camp Wh'l'r	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"Little Show": dr	Cavalcade of Song	News service	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Ceiling Unlimited,"	Cavalcade of Song	U of Chi R'dtable: When	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	Johnny Comes Home	Religious program	Today's Men, Women: int.
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk: music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Tennis Championship	Col. Oveta C. Hobby, Int.	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Dimitri	Tennis Championship	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.: recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Mitropoulos, con-	"Hot Copy": drama	'The Army Hour': choir;	"Dreaming in Dixie": Or-	Religious program
3:45	ductor; Claudio	"Hot Copy": drama	speakers; band; drama	chestra; soloists	Religious program
4:00	Arrau, pianist	Sunday Vespers	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	N. Y. Philharmonic	Sunday Vespers	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	The Editors Speak: forum	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45	John Brownlee	Matinee of Yesterday	Editors Speak; News	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
5:00	Family hour: Gladys	John Vandercook; Major	NBC Symphony: Dr.	Treasury Star Parade	Ballet Gems
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Eliot, news analysis	Frank Black, conductor	Fighting Heroes of U.S.N.	Ballet Gems; Sports
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Pan-Americana	NBC Symphony: Dr.	"Thanks to America":	Good Tidings; Speaker
5:45	"Dear John": sk	Pan-Americana	Frank Black, conductor	Ted Cole, Bobby Norris	Good Tidings; Speaker
6:00	Theater: Ruth Hus-	News; "Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	sey: 'Son of Navy'	mance"; Boekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services: speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Terry O'Toole, songs	'The Great Gildersleeve,'	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	Terry O'Toole; Talk	dr. with Harold Peary	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	'Jerry Lester,' vari-	News commentator	"Those We Love": drama	Studio speaker	Cong. J. M. Curley
7:15	ety show; B. Burke	Sportscast; newscast	"Those We Love": drama	Studio speaker	Irish Music
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids": Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon: Freddy Mar-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Milo Boulton, m. c.	m. c.	tin's Orch.; news	Concert Album	Services
8:00	"Calling America":	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Charlie M'Carthy; E. Ber-	'The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Bob Trout, m. c.	Concert Strings	gen; Dale Evans; guests	dog Drummond': drama	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	Music in Variety	Berg's Violin Concerto
8:45	drama; news	Kirsten; Chorus; Orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Berg's Violin Concerto
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round": musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	James Melton; Joan	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Roberts; choir; or.	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Song Spinners: quartet	Back the Attack: War Dr.
10:30	Leland Stowe, talk	"Good Will Hour": John	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:45	News comments	J. Anthony, director	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
11:00	News; news analysis	News Highlights	News service	News Service	Earl Hines's Orchestra
11:15	"Home Front"; Sol-	Symphony of Melody	"Behind the Headlines"	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	War Bond Show from
11:30	diers of Press; Mas-	Symphony of Melody	"The Pacific Story":	Stars and Stripes in	Parkman Band Stand,
11:45	ter Works of Music	Swing Shift Music; News	'India: Clive to Ghandi'	Britain: variety show	Boston Common: speak.

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Date"; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Labor Day Prgm: Mayor	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband".	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Tobin; other speakers	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News comments	"Snow Village": sketch.	Happy Joe & Ralph	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Uncle Ned's Varieties	"David Harum": sketch	Songs: Dean W. C. White	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	Winston Churchill Re-	Boake Carter, news	The Pepper Shaker
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	ceives Harvard Degree	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukbage Talk'g': news	"You're Tellin' Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Tellin' Us"	Hank Lawson's Music	Concert Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	"Home Topics"; music	"Mary Foster": sketch.	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	'The Guiding Light': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Lonely Women": sketch	First game, Boston Red	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Jewish Philanthropies:	'Light of the World': sk.	Sox-Washington Sena-	Musical Novelties
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	orchestra; speaker	Hymns of All Churches	tors	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Red Sox - Washington	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Labor and the War:	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Senators	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart, trio	Green; Murray; McNutt	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Treasury Star Parade	"Right to Happiness"	Second game, Boston	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Fats Waller's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Senators	Allen Miller's Orchestra
4:30	Lt. Colton G. Morris	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Second game, Boston	Coast Guard Program
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Widder Brown": sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Coast Guard Program
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies,	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries".	Senators	Ray Noble's Orchestra
5:15	Evely Howe, m. c.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-Senators	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Music in Miniature	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Music; Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music ;Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program; Sports	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Republican Postwar Ad-	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Sec. Franc's Perkins	visory Council Meeting	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	'Army Air Forces': series	"How About It, Girls?".
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	'Army Air Forces': series	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; from	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Treasury Star Parade
8:15	Natick, Mass.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Double Play"	"Impact": Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half": quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	Wolfe": mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"
9:00	Broadway Bandbox:	Tennis Championships	Nelson Eddy, baritone;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Sibe-
9:15	Labor Day Salute:	Tennis Championships	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	News Service	lius: Symphony No. 5
9:30	Frank Sinatra;	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Return of Nick Car-	Classical Album: Sibe-
9:45	g'sts; com.; music	Dance orchestra; Sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	ter": drama	lius: Symphony No. 5
10:00	Guild: R. Warrick;	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"Major & Minor"	U. S. Coast Guard Pgm.	Antoine; R. Schmidt	Boake Carter, news	Greek War Relief Prgrm
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	Vacation Serenade: W.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Stars in Revue	Pelletier, cond.; soloist	Musical Roundup	Louis Armstrong's Orch
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Labor Day Program:
11:15	News; News Analysis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Hamilton's Orch.	music and narration
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	NBC Concert Orchestra	Radio Newsreel: reports	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Swing Shift Music; News	NBC Concert Orchestra	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Snow Village": sketch.	Happy Joe and Ralph:	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Uncle Ned's Varieties"	"David Harum": sketch	songs; Edward Weeks	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talking'; news	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins," sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Hank Lawson's Band	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic & Sade," sk.	Treasury Star Parade	"Mary Foster," sk.	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	guerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Seth's Village Canteen	"Guiding Light"	News service	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Sports comments	Novelty Musicale
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Across the Footlights	News reports
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gort Trio	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Maxine Keith, songs	Gent Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk.	"Quiz Wizard"	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Concert Miniatures	Dick Haymes' Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead": U.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk	S. Navy Pgm.; or.; chor.	Harold Grant's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Earl Hines' Orchestra
5:15	F. Howe, m. c.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	Music; 'Chisholm Trail'	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Chick Carter": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Gloria Carroll, songs	Rhumba Rhythm	Music for Moderns: songs	News from abroad	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Salute to Youth": Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	John Carter, songs
7:45	Hour; songs; orch.	"You and the War"	mond Paige's Or; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Show Boat Melodies
8:00	Arch Obolet's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Treasury Star Parade
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says: quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	You Shall Have Music
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, m.c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank DeVel's Or.; songs	You Shall Have Music
9:00	"Burns & Allen":	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Poe's	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	"Tell-Tale Heart"	News service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Les Brown's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news	News; Music
10:15	Adams": dr. series	"Waltz Time"	Ship: songs; comedy	Sunny Skylar, songs	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	Musical program	'Silver Nocturne'; music	"Beat the Band": Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	'Silver Nocturne'; news	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Munsical Roundup	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:00	News; news an'lysis	Newscast	News; baseball scores	News service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Tommy Reynold's Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra
11:30	Republican National	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Frederick	Day's End: music
11:45	Committee talks	Swing Shift Music; news	"Music You Want"	Dvonch, guest cond.	Day's End; News

Fathers Face Early Draft By Backward Job Seeking

War Activities in New England

"Prolonged delay" of draft-vulnerable fathers in registering with the United States Employment Service left local boards no alternative than to classify them for immediate induction, declared John F. Robinson, Connecticut State Director of Selective Service, in a statement released today.

Seeking to clarify the course being taken by draft machinery, the Director pointed out that "as far back as last April, fathers in certain occupations which have been called non-deferrable were warned to shift into essential occupations, or face the possibility of induction. In some cases, these fathers have already been inducted because of their hesitancy to transfer to an essential activity."

"It is not necessarily correct," he said, that registrants face reclassification into I-A if their job is not on the "critical" list of employment.

Those in the "critical" group, he said, "are to be more seriously considered than registrants not on the list. By no means, however, does this critical list obviate inclusion of other occupations listed in existing 'activity and occupational bulletins' which must still be consulted in considering occupational classifications of all registrants.

"In all cases," he added, "it is well to remember that the technical training and high skills possessed by a registrant are of no avail if they are used in a non-essential and non-deferrable occupation."

Guard Candidates

Coast Guard berths were the objective of 13 more youths from Greater Boston who entrained this week for five weeks of "boot" training in New York. After completion, they will be assigned to one of the Guard's 20 advanced schools or get duty immediately afloat or ashore.

Soldier's Medal

Among six officers and two enlisted men of the 13th Air Force recently awarded decorations was Corporal Umberte Venturelli of East Boston, who received the Soldiers' Medal for "heroism at an airfield at Guadalcanal on Feb. 12, 1943, at great personal risk," it was announced today.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 5

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Air Force Band.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting with the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—"Minstrel Melodies."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Bonnie Lou Smith; orch.
5:45 p. m.—"Lands of the Free."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—"The Art of Living."
6:45 p. m.—Musicana.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox—Philadelphia Athletics baseball game.
4:00 p. m.—Paul Martell's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Program.
4:30 p. m.—Latin-American Parade
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Service.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club London.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Invitation to the Waltz.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment": drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Bondwagon": variety.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

Sunday's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Summer Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix": Tom Slater, mc. Recorded.
3:30 p. m."Dreaming in Dixie": Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Young People's Church of Air."
5:00 p. m."Answering You."
5:30 p. m.—"Thanks to America." variety.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners: Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tommy Reynolds' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.

Monday's FM Programs

W67 Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—First Game of Doubleheader: Boston Red Sox—Washington Senators.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second Game: Red Sox—Washington Senators.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant": News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup: Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole: Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—The Army Air Forces.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact": Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"The Better Half."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Boake Carter, news.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."
11:45 p. m.—Ernie Madriguera's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Owing to the holiday there will be no Monday radiocasts of the news of The Christian Science Monitor.)

For Tuesday, Sept. 7

12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Guatemala—2:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Talk. GSC, 9.58meg.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars of Light Music. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala — 11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London — 11:30 p. m. — Theaterland's Tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.

Sunday, September 5

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Service from Wrexham Parish Church. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call—People to People. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Answering You. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—NBC Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—12:00 a. m.—Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—12:45 a. m.—Organ Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Monday, September 6

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Royal Australian Air Force. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Brief for Tomorrow. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 gem., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music and Commentaries. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Program from the Merchant Navy Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music with Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. (Last day.)
Plymouth—"Dark Eyes," by Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich. Featuring Tamara Geva, Elena Miramova, Ludmilla Toretzka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Big Time," presented by Fred Finklehoffe and Paul Small. Starring Ed Wynn. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Matinee Labor Day at 2:30. Sunday performances 3 and 8:30.
Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Little Darling," comedy by Eric Hatch. Starring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Fenway—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 1:30, 4:40, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.
Kenmore—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 2:30, 6, 9:20. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1, 4:20, 8.
Majestic—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 12:09, 3:55, 7:41. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:30 a. m., 1:59, 5:45, 9:31.
Metropolitan—"Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:50 a. m., 1:14, 4:38, 8:02. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:05 a. m., 2:29, 5:53, 9:26.
Modern—"DuBarry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Orpheum—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 9.
Paramount—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:10. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:25, 8:50.
RKO-Boston—"Frontier Badman," Robert Paige, Anne Gwynne, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:10, a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.
Scollay—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson, Cab Calloway. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.
South Station Theater—"Report from the Aleutians," "A Fish History," "Truth Aches," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.
Telepix—"Report from the Aleutians," "Bugs Bunny," "Don't You Believe It," "Glamour Girls of '43," "Howard Hill, Archer," Digest of World News, cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m.
Trans-Lux—"Fatal Hour," 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 9. "Devil Bat," 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:05, 5:25, 7:45, 10.
Uptown—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.
Washington Street Olympia — "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson, Cab Calloway. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. Cont. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "All By Myself."
Regent: "Stand by for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "He's My Guy," J. Davis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, C. Grant. "Canal Zone," C. Morris, H. Hilliard. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown.
Coolidge Corner: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Good Luck Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.
Cleveland Circle: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. Cont. 1:45-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. Cont. 1-11.
Harvard: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Fall In," William Tracy. 2, 8.
University: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. "Shanty Town," Mary Lee, John Archer.
Codman Square: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. Cont. from 11.
Franklin: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. Cont. from 1:15.
Strand: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. Cont. from 1:30.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
Park: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. Cont. from 1:30.
Hyde Park: "The Payoff," Lee Tracy, Tina Thayer, "Blocked Trail," The Three Mesquitters. 1:30. Continuous from 7.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Action in the North Atlantic," Raymond Massey, Humphrey Bogart, "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Powers Girl," Anne Shirley. "A Stranger in Town," Richard Carlson. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Mystic: "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 2:15, 5:15, 8:25. "Hitler's Madman," Alan Curtis, John Carradine. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, Patricia Dane. 3:37, 6:43, 9:49. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 2:02, 5:08, 8:14.
Strand: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Get Going," Robert Paige.
Orpheum: "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Something to Shout About," Jack Oakie, Don Ameche. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.
NATICK—Colonial: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Saludos Amigos."
NEWTON—Paramount: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. 1:30, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Two Weeks to Live," Lum and Abner. "Ghosts and the Guests," James Dunn, Florence Rice. 2, 8.
Strand: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "Ghosts on the Loose," Leo Gorcey.
Capitol: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power Anne Baxter. "Gentle Gangster," Barton MacLane.
Strand: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Slightly Dangerous" Lana Turner, Robert Young. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Its a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:09, 7:54. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:22, 9:06.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Pride of th Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. Cont. 2-11.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Powers Girl," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. "Desert Victory."
Coolidge — "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell, "Rhythm of the Islands," Alan Jones.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Bill Jack vs. Adolf Hitler."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Saludos Amigos."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, E. Anderson. "Friendly Enemies," Nancy Kelly, Charles Ruggles.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. "Get Going," Robert Paige. 2:30, 7:50.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Sept. 5

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Tuesday, Sept. 7

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc., Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Ask-It Bureau Is New Boon To Servicemen's Families

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

No longer will un-uniformed newcomers to Boston have to flounder up one crooked street and down another in search of illusive stores, hotels, churches, or friendly social agencies. They'll have a little guidebook all their own, brimful of information designed to meet their special needs. And if by any chance the booklet doesn't have all the answers, Liberty 8515 will.

The recently formed Ask-It Bureau for Families of Service Folk —at Liberty 8515—will be a welcome mentor to servicemen's families when it officially hangs out its shingle in the very near future. At the moment its members are just putting the finishing touches on the "shingle," which takes the form of a companion booklet to "Boston, Guide Right," the guidebook compiled by the United Service Organizations for members of the armed forces.

Sweethearts, wives, and mothers will soon find the new booklet at Travelers' Aid and other information desks in railroad and bus stations, service clubs, and social agencies, according to Mrs. Katherine P. Cowin, chairman of the Ask-It Bureau. The Bureau will function under the auspices of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, a Community Fund organization, as part of its effort to make families of servicemen feel at home in Boston.

"We are not setting up another organization," Mrs. Cowin emphasized. "We are simply consolidating in one place the information that will be helpful to servicemen's families. Then we can direct them to whatever existing agency will be best able to assist them."

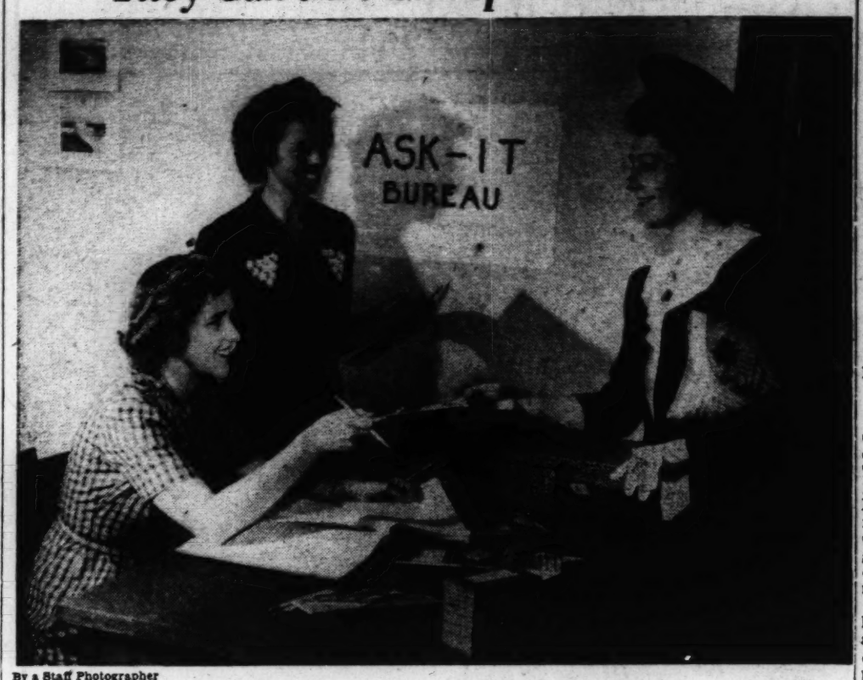
The Ask-It Bureau office at 261 Franklin Street, Boston, will be manned by volunteers, with Mrs. Valentine G. Popoff, a young Navy wife, as chief dispenser of information. The very idea convulses her friends with laughter, for less than six months ago she was a complete stranger to Boston herself. But that's just the point. In fact, she'll assure you that the only reason she got on the committee was because she "was so dumb" about Boston. It is largely out of answers to her questions that the Ask-It guidebook has been evolved.

Her search for the Civilian Defense office soon after she arrived was one of many experiences which convinced her of the need for an Ask-It Bureau for Families of Service Folk. Eager to serve her country while her husband was at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, she set forth to find 568 Washington, the address of the only "Civilian Defense Office" listed in the Boston telephone directory. That office, however, is the Wellesley one, as the telephone number would indicate to anyone familiar with this section. But to her, a stranger, the phone number meant nothing as to location. She went to 568 Washington Street, Boston. Surprised but undaunted at finding no Civilian Defense office there, she stepped into a near-by store and called the number, WEL 1619. The voice at WEL 1619 told her the office was right across from the drugstore. "But I'm in the drugstore," Mrs. Popoff protested, not realizing the speaker was on Washington Street in Wellesley.

Together she and Mrs. Cowin have combed the numerous but scattered information desks in Boston to get an accurate idea of the kind of questions servicemen's families ask. They cover everything from "Where shall I send Junior to school?" to "What place can we go for a week end that will have New England flavor?" Mrs. Popoff, who has done newspaper reporting both in her home town of Reading, Pa., and in New York City, has written the sparkling text that contains the answers.

Besides Mrs. Cowin and Mrs. Popoff, the Ask-It Bureau committee includes O. T. Gilmore of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, Miss Barbara Wallace, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, Miss Lucy O'Meara, Y. W. C. A. Vocational Guidance Department, Miss Zelda Lions, Prospect Union Educational Exchange, Donald W. Moreland, Boston Provident Association, and Mrs. Elmore MacPhie.

They Can't Be Stumped on Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Getting Ready to Answer All Kinds of Questions

Assembling information for the Ask-It Bureau for Families of Service Folk, which will soon be opened by the Boston Council of Social Agencies, are, left to right: Miss Ruth E. Mitchell, Mrs. Valentine G. Popoff, Mrs. Joseph J. Kaczenas.

We Bid Adieu To Boot Camp —Home Ahoy!

Everett Smith, who recently enlisted in the United States Coast Guard as a Temporary Reservist, and who, like many others in various occupations, gives 12 hours' service each week on the Boston waterfront, describes in diary form a week spent, along with 100 other T. R.'s, in boot training at the Coast Guard Indoctrination School at Fairhaven, Mass. This is the last of a series of six daily articles.

By Everett M. Smith, U.S.C.G.T.R.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Saturday—Our week here is drawing to a close, and most of us are sorry. The middle of the week we might have given most anything to quit. Now, we'd like more of it. Early morning calisthenics have set us up in great shape. And yesterday's gunnery practice out at the range only whetted our appetites for more.

And, speaking of appetites, we've had a grand succession of bacon and eggs—the latter all styles; pork chops, roast beef, meat loaf, roast pork, and steak. Plenty of bread and butter and cup after cup of milk. And ice cream for dessert. How we do eat!

This morning, we are to dress for inspection. My platoon is confident of winning the competition. We're really good! After that, there'll be an hour and a half for examination—50 questions. These, we have been told, cover the various subjects we've had in class and at drill, and on which we have been supposed to have "boned" during all that "spare time" they talked about so much. Ah, well.

On the Rifle Range

Yesterday our half of the company was transported by truck to the rifle range. Those ambitious ones who scrambled for front seats were rewarded by the gunnery instructor—a former Boston police officer and prize marksman —with duties of preparing sandwiches, toting guns and ammunition, and gathering up targets and other supplies at the range.

A 10-mile ride through pleasant countryside brought us to the range, where each platoon had its opportunity, in turn, to try out the heavy, back-kicking—if not properly held—Springfield rifles. Firing from a prone position, and with our arms strapped tightly in the gun slings, no serious kick-backs were reported.

After lunch, part of us got in some review work on semaphore flags and blinker lights while the others tried out the Reising machine guns and the pistols. Later, they took over the flags and blinker, while we tried out the guns. What a beauty that Reising is. And what a sweet job we did on our targets!

Review of Lessons

Pistol practice wound up a most interesting day. Or, I should say, partly wound it up. For, after our ride back to the barracks, and a hasty chow, since it was growing late, we assembled again in the lecture room for a review of the various lessons we have been memorizing during all our "spare time."

Bags were packed last night, and our dog-tired dungarees and blue denim shirts were folded and put away. Today, we don our khakis again, and assemble for inspection. Barring the accumulated "spare time," it has been a busy week, and a happy one. We've all made new friends. You just can't help it being packed four, six, and eight to a room in double-deck layers.

I'm sure as we take leave this noon, returning to our homes in the six New England States—Burlington, Vt., claimed the greatest distance traveled—and there was even one T. R. from the same street in Fairhaven—that most of us wish we could stay another week or two.

We'd sure find some "spare time" somehow.

Saltonstall Puts Emphasis On Postwar Jobs for All

Jobs must be made available for all to insure freedom from want, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declares in a Labor Day message prepared for The Christian Register.

"The average citizen will look to the postwar world to provide him with a job," the Governor said. "Jobs are the basis for all home and family life. Upon the sense of family and community responsibility rests our future."

More Christian brotherhood is needed in relations between employers and workers, Governor Saltonstall also pointed out.

"This war has taught us the grim necessity of better understanding among peoples," he said. "We pray that it has given us, too, a realization of the need for greater understanding among the individuals and groups which compose our vast nation. More understanding of each other's problems will go a long way toward achieving the team play among workers and employers which alone can attain the goal of freedom from want.

"On this Labor Day let us remember that the daily liberty of our workers to live a self-sufficient life is one of the things we are fighting for. Yet victory abroad will not secure that particular freedom here. We at home must actively and continually strive for it. That means friendly and co-operative planning between labor and industrial management. It means constant readjustments in the functioning of collective bargaining. It means more extensive co-operation through labor-management committees, some of which are operating successfully in Massachusetts.

"The progress toward industrial harmony depends not alone upon workers, nor upon employers. It is far from a class concern. Its march keeps pace with the reactions and wishes of all our citizens. Once they understand a problem, they can be trusted to decide the issue rightly.

"Our churches can help to develop this understanding. But above all they can stimulate in human relationships the spirit of brotherhood which is so essential in the crosscurrents of the day's work. For the immediate crisis of war we need it for the longer crisis of peace."

Unique Contention Over Fish Ceilings

Contention that fishing vessel operators are not dealers in commodities and hence are not subject to Office of Price Administration fish price ceilings was made in a protest filed by Capt. David J. Parsons of Wollaston, master of a fishing schooner, with the OPA in Washington.

Captain parsons, who represents the interests of fishing vessel operators in Boston and Gloucester and who also has the backing of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, American Federation of Labor, claimed that the price ceilings apply to dealers in fish and not to producer-fishermen. The Captain also claimed that the established ceilings act as a virtual 36 per cent cut in crew wages. It was pointed out that the inability to auction fish beyond the price ceilings established by OPA constitutes a violation of its own regulations.

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Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—"X" and "Y" valid and expire Oct. 2.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

WMC Agreement Canceled in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4 (AP)—Christopher J. Hopkins, President of the Providence Building Trades Council, said last night that "because labor has been double-crossed by the War Manpower Commission," unions have canceled an agreement with the WMC under which hiring was resumed at the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard three days after a week's interruption.

The action followed a statement in Boston by Joseph A. Smith, regional WMC director, that Farrell D. Coyle, recently replaced here as area WMC director, had been named assistant to Thomas H. Bride, Jr., new Rhode Island WMC head.

Until the removal of Mr. Coyle, labor unions had refused to refer members holding United States Employment Service statements of availability, to the shipyard for hiring.

Salvation Army Widens Its Aid Of Servicemen

Answering the demand for more of the "Home Away From Home" service provided by the Salvation Army, a large property at the corner of Federal and Purchase Streets is being reconditioned to house a new Red Shield Service Man's Club. Also two new canteens will go into action soon—one near South Station and the other assigned to the fleet that goes out every afternoon and night to serve men on isolated commands.

This enlarged work is part of the ever-increasing program for servicemen which will be made possible if the Salvation Army attains its goal of $310,000 set for its Greater Boston Annual Appeal, it was announced by John E. Wilson, President of Batchelder & Snyder Co., General Chairman of the 1943-1944 fund-raising campaign.

Mr. Wilson, as well as Col. Richard F. Stretton, Provincial Commander of the Salvation Army, point to the program of the present Red Shield Service Men's Club as an outstanding piece of work. This club, in Bulfinch Street near Scollay Square, has done capacity service since it opened last September. The second club, when opened, will serve the region near South Station and Dewey Square, where every hour of the day and night finds hundreds of men from each branch of the fighting forces.

The new Red Shield Canteen to be stationed near South Station will be housed in a commodious 36-foot bus, adding its service to the fleet of mobile canteens already on the job. The canteen, assigned to the fleet, will reach men who guard the coastline, bridges, wharves, schools used by the military, and important war plants. The famous coffee and doughnuts, with cold drinks and other items of cheer, are served. All is free.

"When the weather was far below zero, when hot days and nights came along, the canteens never missed," Mr. Wilson told campaign workers at a send-off meeting. "We have been getting fine words of appreciation from our boys. That's why we welcome a plan for a large club and mobile canteen service." And he added, "But I want to make it clear that while the war work is large, there is no neglect of the program that takes succor to unfortunate folk, which long has made the Salvation Army an organization to revere."

While scores of volunteer workers, one division composed entirely of women, are already seeking early contributions, the campaign will formally open with a "Take-Off" dinner at the University Club Sept. 14.

24-Hour Information On Bonds Coming

A War Bond Information Center which is to be open virtually 24 hours a day is to be established by the War Finance Committee of Massachusetts, beginning this coming Thursday, for the duration of the Third War Loan drive. Staffed by volunteers from Boston banks and investment houses, the Center will answer telephone inquiries where bonds may be purchased, types offered, naming of beneficiaries, and miscellaneous information. The Center will be available between the hours of 7 a. m. and midnight, including Saturdays and Sundays. Its number is Hancock 8200.

'Chambers' ' Group To Study U. S. Taxes

A committee composed of members of state chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations in New England was authorized recently to study Federal taxation and expenditures at a conference sponsored by the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was held at the Copley-Plaza hotel.

Other conferences of similar nature were held throughout the country yesterday with the purpose of assuring national unanimity at the meeting of the National Association of State Chambers of Commerce at Chicago, Sept. 18 and 19.

Hartford's 3,700 Air Wardens To Canvass Houses for Bonds

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

Solidly behind the Treasury Department's Third War Loan Drive, opening Sept. 9, will be 3,700 air-raid wardens in Hartford, Conn., who have volunteered to make a house-to-house canvass, according to Oliver B. Ellsworth, Chairman of the Hartford War Bond Committee.

Under the supervision of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Hartford War Council, Thomas G. Fraser and Norman B. Bertolette, James J. Starr, Chief air-raid Warden for Zone 4, id directing the efforts of the wardens from headquarters at 50 Lewis Street.

The leaders of the various groups making the canvass in each zone are: Herbert F. Bauer, Zone 1; W. Edward Taylor, Zone 2; Malcolm F. Rooney, Zone 3; George O'Loughlin, Chairman and Jessie C. Burwell, Co-chairman, Zone 4; Joseph H. Cooper, Zone 5. Helen C. Burwell will act as secretary for the group.

In addition to the 3,700 wardens the auxiliary police and fire forces, and about 900 women workers, are being organized to assist in ringing the doorbells of more than 50,000 housing units that must be visited.

December.

Border Air Drill Plans

Col. Francis H. Farnum, Director of the Maine State Civilian Defense Council, has disclosed that Maine and the bordering Canadian provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick plan an air-raid drill to be held some time next month.

Colonel Farnum said that conditions under which the test would be staged "will be announced later."

"Both Quebec and New Brunswick are buffer territories for Maine," said Colonel Farnum. "In the event of an air attack from Germany, they may be the first to sight the enemy, first to feel the attack, first to give the alarm to prepare us for the shock of invasion by air.

"It is to the great advantage of this State to support the exercise with close co-operation and a cordial attitude."

Saying It With Post Cards

The Narragansett Rhode Island Council of Defense has adopted a very fair and systematic method of handling dimout violators which is being brought to the attention of other local Defense Councils for their consideration.

The dimout violator in Narragansett receives three penny post cards. The first card brings the violation to the attention of the violator and asks his co-operation. A second offence brings forth card No. 2 in which the violator is reminded that the law provides severe penalties for violating the dimout.

If card No. 2 is not productive, card No. 3, which carries an air of finality, is mailed. If this does not produce results, the violator is haled into court.

'Help Wanted'

Working in co-operation with the United States Employment Service, the East Providence, Rhode Island, Defense Council is undertaking to bring to the attention of the families of that town the urgent need for workers in war industries.

A letter from the Administrator of Civilian War Services to East Providence residents, in Italian and Portuguese as well as English, is being distributed by the block leaders, together with an appeal for workers describing the need and an application card furnished by the U. S. E. S.

This campaign was initially considered when the U. S. E. S. asked C. W. S. for assistance because of the serious need for workers at the United States Rubber Company in Bristol making special assault wire, at present greatly needed by the Army.

This present campaign is for all industry in East Providence and the U. S. E. S. is opening a branch there to interview applicants during the period of the campaign.

Paying Dividends

The united efforts of all State and Federal War Agencies working within the Rhode Island Council of War Agencies on transportation conservation are paying dividends. Plant management is also showing a renewed interest in the transportation of its employees, especially through share-ride.

The Governor's Commission, in co-operation with the State Department of Public Works, the State Council of Defense, the Office of Price Administration, and the Providence War Transportation Committee, is in the process of surveying 251 plants, each of which has more than 100 employees, to determine the status of the share-ride system, to offer suggestions for obtaining the maximum number of persons for each car, and to provide the necessary maps and forms, for improving the plant transportation plan.

In Providence, the returns from 20 firms show that on their main shift, 2,255 persons came in 781 cars, making the average load factor of 2.8 persons a car. The range was from 1.3 persons a car to 4.9 persons a car, on the main shift.

Philip B. Carter

Philip B. Carter, Melrose lawyer, who passed on yesterday, served in both fraternal and civic affairs. A native of Portland, Maine, he was graduated from Melrose High School, Harvard College, and Harvard Law School.

He was past master of Melrose Grange; past master of Middlesex-Essex Pomona; deputy of the Massachusetts State Grange; member of Wyoming Lodge of Masons and Waverly Royal Arch Chapter; past master, Melrose Chapter, O. E. S.; past warden of Melrose, New England Order of Protection; staff sergeant of the auxiliary police, and a member of the Massachusetts and Middlesex Bar Associations. Mr. Carter served as alderman in Melrose in 1922 and 1923, on the board of health for three years, and as deacon of the First Universalist Church of Melrose.

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Allies Pour More Troops Into Italy—New Russian Gains

Continued from Page 1

in a position to trap Axis defenders in the Italian instep.

Sardinia and Corsica would appear to offer a serious threat to the success of an invasion farther north in Italy than Naples, but they might be bypassed if sufficient naval and air power is available. On the other hand, it is possible that simultaneous operations could be carried out against them. If a thrust against Southern France is contemplated, for example, Corsica should prove a valuable base.

Both the German and Italian Radios are warning the Axis peoples that new attacks are coming. The Germans say there are large new concentrations of Allied shipping at Gibraltar, and they imply that a movement through the Iberian Peninsula or directly into France may be afoot.

In Russia, the Soviet armies have advanced from 9 to 12 miles and have captured more than 150 additional populated places in the Donets Basin alone. The Germans said yesterday that a new large-scale Russian offensive had been launched in this area. It would be interesting to know what effect news of the Allied descent on Italy has had on the morale of the badly battered Germans in the Donets Basin.

Meanwhile, in the Far East, Allied bombers have added 21,000 tons of merchant shipping to the 2,500,000 tons which Navy Secretary Knox said in Washington the Japanese had lost to planes and submarines since the war opened by wrecking a supply convoy at Wewak, New Guinea.

British Plane Device Cuts Through Cables

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 4

The Air Ministry disclosed today that every British bomber plane is fitted with 16 cable-cutting devices, which are so powerful that they can cut through the heaviest cable in one-thousandth of a second.

The devices weigh only a few pounds and are about the size of a brick. They enable bombers to sweep a field of operations clear of enemy barrage balloons before starting low level attacks.

Italy:

Messina Strait Entirely Cleared

On the second day of the invasion of Italy the Allies have secured a broad firm bridgehead extending across the whole southern arc of Calabria and have cleared the entire Messina Strait, across which reinforcements and supplies are moving in a steady procession, reports reaching London indicated.

These reports telling of very considerable accomplishments of the British and Canadian forces since they invaded the mainland said at least one airfield now is in Allied hands.

The cleanup of the Strait, first objective of the Allied command, opened the waters to United Nations shipping, no longer under menace from what had been strong Axis artillery batteries, and greatly simplified Allied supply problems for much bigger operations, everywhere believed to be in preparation.

The Allied bridgehead, or a series of sub-joined bridgeheads, extended from the region of San Giovanni at the western end of a line southeast down through Reggio Calabria to at least Melito and possibly on to Cape Spartivento at the southeastern extremity of Calabria.

An Italian communiqué admitted the loss of Melito. The German Radio went further and told of what was termed "a second Allied landing" between Melito and Cape Spartivento. Later, however, the German communiqué declared an attempt to land behind the Axis lines had been defeated.

Whether it actually was a second landing or simply represented the progress of the Allied thrust beyond Reggio Calabria was not clear, but the effect was the same in either case—a wide extension of the Allied line.

An Allied naval communiqué announcing continued landings on the mainland gave no hint of interference, saying "this work continues."

Politically, as well as militarily, things seemed to be going well.

The Italian press and radio took a note close to despair and the people are making no secret of their fearful expectation of Allied attacks elsewhere on the Italian coast.

Reuters reported that the Rome Radio declared in an English-language broadcast to Great Britain that Italy would accept any Allied demands "that could possibly sound just and practicable."

The report was not confirmed by any other source. The Associated Press listening post could not confirm the Reuters version of the radiocast but quoted a Rome announcer as saying "the Italians are the most reasonable people in the world."

Allied headquarters in North Africa announced officially that British and Canadian troops have clamped a firm hold on a 10-mile bridgehead between Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni on the Italian toe, seizing both towns, and are plunging ahead.

Only weak opposition has been encountered along the coast since the invasion began and many Italians surrendered quickly.

Italians Admit Loss of Melito

Italian Headquarters acknowledged evacuation of the southwestern edge of the toe opposite Sicily and the further loss of Melito, and a German radiocast declared new invasion forces had plunged ashore on the southern tip between Melito and Cape Spartivento. Later, the German communiqué declared, however, that Allied attempts to land behind the advanced Axis lines had been defeated.

New reinforcements of troops and supplies are pouring across the narrow Messina Strait, Allied Headquarters announced, and "the advance is continuing."

The initial invasion spearheads met only "relatively weak opposition," headquarters said, and Canadian war correspondent Ross Munro said the Canadian landings were almost bloodless.

Eyewitness accounts said Italian troops were surrendering in numbers, as in Sicily, and even rowed across the Strait in small boats to surrender before the invasion began.

The grand offensive rolled deeper into Italian soil with armadas of Allied planes blasting enemy positions over the toe and hitting at airdrones near Naples, while United States Liberators from the Middle East joined the assault with a punishing blow on railroad yards at Sulmona, 75 miles east of Rome, shooting down 27 enemy fighters.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain in Italy

Arrows indicate how main thrusts of British and Canadian soldiers into Southern Italy are developing

Russia:

Stalino, Smolensk Konotop Menaced

A Soviet communiqué, radiocast from Moscow, announced that the Red Army had recaptured 400 villages which had been in German hands since the early days of the Russian campaign in the fall of 1941. Russian troops were reported rapidly approaching Stalino, German headquarters for the Donets area in the South; Konotop, vital junction point of the Bryansk-Kiev railway; and Smolensk, hinge of the north-central area and jumping-off point for the Germans' unsuccessful drive on Moscow.

A fourth offensive aimed at Bryansk apparently had slowed down but had not been stopped, and only in the Kharkov area did the Russians admit that stubborn German resistance in the shape of frequent counter-attacks had halted the Red Army without appreciable gains.

The Russian drive reached its height in the Donets area, where the Red Army advanced 9 to 12 miles on the approaches to Stalino, twelfth largest city in Russia and headquarters for Hitler's southern forces. The city fell to the German invaders Oct. 21, 1941 and has been developed into a strong base.

One Russian spearhead was closing in rapidly on Stalino from the northeast and was reported in a Soviet communiqué to have taken the town of Zuevha, only 28 miles from the city.

The drive in the Donets Basin swept 150 more villages into the Russians' bag, a communiqué said. Large stocks of war material fell into Red Army hands and more than 4,000 Germans were killed in furious fighting.

The Russian claims were substaniated by the Berlin Radio, and the indications were that the Nazi commentator was preparing the German public for news of further withdrawals in that area.

On the Sevsk sector of the Central Front advancing Russian columns bit deep into the Ukraine above Konotop and were entrenched along 60 miles of the vital Bryansk-Kiev railway. The day's gains, amounting in some places to 12 miles, resulted in the reoccupation of 100 towns, including Putivl, 28 miles east of Konotop, the Russians said.

Advance elements of the Russian Army in the central area were said to have penetrated into German-held territory to a point 135 miles from Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, which is located on the Dnieper River.

To the north and east of Konotop Russian troops found the frontal advance upon Bryansk slowed by unfavorable terrain and heavy German resistance. Nevertheless, the Red Army reported gains of from four to six miles and the capture of 50 villages. Bryansk is not only menaced by the columns driving west from Orel, but faces a serious threat from Soviet units operating along the Bryansk-Kiev railroad north of Konotop.

Another 100 villages fell to Russian troops attacking in the direction of Smolensk, the Red Army bulletin said. The Russians said that 4,200 Germans were killed in a Red Army advance of from 2½ to four miles.

Germany:

Berlin Bombed Heavily Again

Berlin felt the full weight of a large scale RAF attack again on the night of Sept. 3 for the third time since British heavy bombers laid waste to approximately one tenth of the German Capital 12 days ago.

The assault culminated a day of Allied aerial activity which included a full-scale raid by American Flying Fortresses upon the Caudron-Renault aircraft plant on the outskirts of Paris and attacks by other American units upon five German air fields in France, including Romilly-Sur-Seine.

A Vichy radiocast recorded by the Associated Press said that many fires still were burning in the Paris suburbs following the Fortress raid and that casualties included 98 persons killed and 352 injured.

The German Radio as usual described the attack on Berlin as a "terror raid" but acknowledged that some damage and fires resulted. "A considerable number" of British planes were brought down by antiaircraft batteries and fighters, the radiocast said.

"Bombers dropped bombs over the city and the suburbs," said DNB, German news agency. "Once again it was beyond doubt a terror attack, as residential quarters, hospitals, churches and other cultural monuments were hit and destroyed.

"While combatting the fires the Berlin population showed themselves capable of effective and exemplary behavior."

The Germans also reported that British planes had attacked shipping during the night in the Ijsselmeer in the Netherlands, sinking one ship and machine-gunning several others.

Although restricted by weather, British bombers dumped more than 19,000 tons of bombs on Germany and Italy during August—3,000 tons more than in July, the British Air Ministry said in a monthly review.

Vienna:

Germans Decide To Evacuate City

A German frontier dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said that the German Government had decided to evacuate Vienna.

The entire population is preparing to quit the city for the southern part of the country, the newspaper said. It expressed a belief that the decision was a result of the Allied landings in Italy and pointed out that should Naples fall to the Allies, Vienna would be a target within closer range than Berlin from London.

Earlier Swedish dispatches from Budapest said the Germans already were evacuating most of the women and ehildren from Vienna, which the Nazis apparently thought was safe from Allied bombings until American Flying Fortresses recently raided Weiner Neustadt, only 30 miles from Vienna.

Pacific:

Japanese Convoy Blasted From Air

In detailing the blasting apart of a seven-ship Japanese supply convoy at Wewak, New Guinea, a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur also reported damage of 20,500 additional tons in far-ranging operations.

Three freighter transports, each of 7,000 tons, were sent to the bottom of Wewak's harbor on the morning of Sept. 2 by mast-skimming Mitchell bombers which braved a balloon barrage, anti-aircraft fire, and enemy fighter planes to drop 1,000-pound bombs.

An enemy destroyer was left enveloped in flames and the stern was blown off a 1,000-ton cargo ship. That left only one cargo ship and a destroyer unreported as hit in the furious assault.

Four hundred miles west of Darwin, Australia, a 7,000-ton enemy cargo ship was damaged in a raid by four-engined United Nations bombers on the harbor of Waingapoe, Soemba Island.

Another 7,000-ton supply ship was damaged off Cape St. George and a 5,000-ton ship bombed near Mussau Island, both in the New Ireland sector, by patroling Liberators and Catalinas.

Off Timika, Dutch New Guinea, a 500-ton vessel, loaded with Japanees troops, was hit squarely by a bomb from a two-engined Allied plane on reconnaissance.

China:

Americans Bomb Japanese Targets

American planes striking at widely separated targets in Japanese-occupied China and Indo-China bombed a number of points on Aug. 31, including the airdrome near Hanoi, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters announced in Chungking.

Medium Mitchell bombers attacked a new enemy air field at Ichang and P-40s dive-bombed and left sinking a 450-foot ship off Hong Kong, the announcement said.

Targets along the Canton-Hankow railway south of Hankow also were severely bombed.

One plane failed to return from the day's operations.

Gradual Drive Charted On German 'Fortress'

Continued from Page 1

own preferred method of approach to Germany.

Two developments of the week point up this picture. Prime Minister Churchill's speech from Quebec after the conference was a fighting defense of a policy of gradualness. It was not a popular speech. It was played down in the press both in England and in the United States because it failed to say what would have been startling and exciting. It did not contain the least shred of promise of any assault on Hitler's "Festung Europa" this year. On the contrary it consisted almost exclusively of a survey of reasons for not embarking on any such course.

Thorough Preparation

The sequel to Sicily was the most conservative possible next military move. The British Eighth Army took the short step across the Strait of Messina and landed on the "toe" of Italy under the protecting cover not only of near-by fighter plane cover, but also artillery support from Sicily.

The opening of the Italian campaign in such an orthodox ashion does not rule out other early moves of a similar nature. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has much larger forces in reserve, both in Sicily and behind him in Africa, than he committed on the Calabrian Coast. But the move onto the "toe" of Italy is the kind of move which fits into a pattern of gradual advance, not a pattern of any bold, sudden bid for a quick knock-out of Germany.

The Churchill speech and the character of the Italian move are completely in harmony. Unless both are cleverly designed to mislead the enemy—which is always possible but highly improbable in view of the extraordinary candor of Mr. Churchill and the fact that his speeches have always proven accurate reflections of his thoughts—the meaning is clear. The task of developing the approaches to the "Festung Europe" is to be undertaken thoroughly and carefully and the maximum softening effect is to be sought through bombing before British and American armies, and lives, are sent forward in the final assault on the German citadel.

Four Possible Approaches

The Italian campaign, now under way, is a campaign to win a new and close approach to the German citadel.

One such close approach already exists in Britain.

A second will be won this autumn in Italy.

It is possible that there will be a third movement of a similar preliminary nature.

Scandinavia and the Balkans offer two other opportunities for bringing up the siege line and winning new points from which Germany can be threatened at close range.

There is still a fourth which is seldom mentioned out of politeness toward a Government which is still officially a "non-belligerent" friendly to the Axis. Spain is officially pro-Axis. Spain is also a buffer which keeps Allied forces from coming to grips with German armies at a point where contact could be established on terms even more advantageous to the Aliled cause than on the Italian Peninsula.

From the cold point of view of Allied military interest the acquisition of the Spanish Peninsula would be an enormous asset. It must be considered, at least theoretically, as one of the other possible approaches which can be developed during the coming months along with the Balkans and Scandinavia. Such an acquisition along with Italy would be a logical part of a general plan of consolidating all the available and useful approaches to Germany before launching the final assault.

Quick Assault Unlikely

The changes are that it is not considered necessary to develop all of these possible approaches during the process of investing the German "Fortress." The Italian move would logically lead to a Balkan move in due time. With Britain, Italy and the Balkans developed as approaches it might not be considered worth while bothering with any more.

However, the one salient fact stands out from the developments mentioned here that current Anglo-American operations are developing within a preliminary investment pattern, not an assault pattern. Such a pattern offers every advantage except a quick end to the war in Europe. Such a quick end is desired by many. The Russians are the leading proponents of striking for a conclusion.

Civilian opinion, often more aggressive than the inclinations of the men who do the fighting, leans to the same desire without always weighing the implications. There are individuals within the American planning group who also feel that the Russians are right when they argue that a quick conclusion can be won now.

However, it seems obvious today that when these different views were balanced at Quebec the majority decision was in favor of regarding the German withdrawal in Russia as a welcome opportunity for the gradual approach, which the same majority opinion obviously believed would be the least costly in human lives.

In other words, the result of Quebec was not to speed the moment of the real assault on the German "Fortress" but to ratify the policy of the gradual approach. A situation of desperate urgency in Russia would have made this possible to convert what before impossible. The fact that Russia was no longer in danger made it had been a hope, into a fixed policy.

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Germans Line Up Gabrŏski For Bulgarian Premiership

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 4—As the world enters its fifth year of war, Adolf Hitler sees his plans for world domination and establishment of a new order in Europe in ruins. After the fall of Mussolini comes the sudden passing of Bulgaria's King Boris, the causes of which still are veiled in mystery.

However, the latest reliable reports from Sofia are beginning to penetrate the veil of secrecy which Premier Bogdan Philoff, the German Gestapo, and Bulgarian Minister of the Interior Peter Gabrŏski are attempting to throw over the whole event.

It is generally believed here from reports which have arrived from Bulgaria that King Boris was assassinated, and the latest report declares it is thought in Sofia that his brother, Prince Kyril, together with Germans, were implicated in the affair. Prince Kyril, who is a weak but ambitious character, has long been in touch with the Germans and he was known to have close connections with the murdered General Christo Lukoff, whom the Nazis wanted to make Premier of Bulgaria.

Regency Control Sought

Moreover, it is known in Sofia that Prince Kyril has greatly enriched himself by armament deals with the Germans and with pro-Nazi Bulgarian generals which would assist him to gain control of the proposed Regency. But Premier Philoff and the Metropolitan, Archbishop Stefan, are trying to check his intrigues and would like to see a Regency composed of leading Bulgarian patriots.

The most interesting figure among the Germans and Prince Kyril in this intrigue for control of Bulgarian affairs is Archbishop Stefan, who has long been known to be one of the staunchest pro-Allied leaders in Bulgaria. As one of the heads of the Bulgarian Church, Archbishop Stefan has considerable power and much influence over the Bulgarian peasants.

Opposing Archbishop Stefan in the Church Synod is Bishop Vidin, who is violently pro-German; however, all the younger clergy are backing the Archbishop.

It appears that the Germans took no chances when King Boris' illness and passing became known, and all last week the Nazis were taking secret steps to insure that their hold on Bulgaria should remain secure.

Secret Conference

As early as the morning of Aug. 25 Mr. Gabrŏski and the Minister of War held a secret conference with high officials of the German High Command and several high German officers flew specially to Sofia from Salonika especially for this meeting which lasted three hours.

At this meeting it was decided to reinforce control of Bulgaria's frontiers, and the Gestapo sent especially picked men out for this duty.

During the afternoon of the same day many foreign journalists, including two correspondents of the Russian paper, Pravdawere, were summoned to police for interogation. Premier Philoff protested against this measure, which had been ordered by Mr. Gabrŏski.

At the same time hundreds of young Bulgarian officers were put under arrest on charges of conspiring against the State, all of which seems to indicate that even on Aug. 25 both the Germans and the Bulgarian Government knew about King Boris' fate and were anxious to conceal the fact from the people and the outside world.

Scene of Shooting

Indeed, one reliable report reaching here stated that King Boris was shot near Varna in his car and that the wound proved fatal before he was brought back to Sofia in a special train.

Whatever was the cause of Boris' passing, it now appears that the Germans—despite opposition of men such as Premier Philoff and Archbishop Stefan and the sentiment of the Bulgarian people—will be able to impose military government on the country, and Mr. Gabrŏski is generally expected to be the new Premier.

How long the enraged Bulgarian nation will stand this new regime if it is set up remains to be seen because undoubtedly King Boris was the strong man of Bulgaria, and his disappearance has plunged the country into confusion.

Meanwhile, troubles are brewing elsewhere in Europe for Hitler.

Really large-scale fighting is reported in Yugoslavia, and the Albanian revolt continues to grow in strength.

Albanian Patriots Strong

Albanian resistance is becoming so strong that the Germans have been forced to concentrate large forces along the Albanian coast and especially around Durazzo, which has the most modern harbor in Albania.

In the South, Italians are fighting Albanian patriots around Korcha and Pogradec and both these towns which it appears are held by patriots, are being blockaded by the Italians.

Undoubtedly the Axis fears a possible United Nations landing from Southern Italy along the Albanian coast, and this accounts for the large reinforcements which recently arrived.

Clashes in Rumania

At the same time the Germans are facing new troubles in Rumania where since the destructive American raid on the Ploesti oil fields the real fight for oil between Rumanian and Germans has begun.

After the raid the Germans attempted to seize all oil stocks in Rumania, but the Rumanian Government gave an order to the Rumanian Army and the troops guarding the oil depots to resist the German soldiers' attempts to seize this oil and fierce fights have taken place between German and Rumanian troops at and around Ploesti.

Where the Rumanians were in force the Germans haven't seized much.

Indicative of how serious the oil situation has become in Rumania is the fact that export licenses to all satellite countries have been canceled.

Meanwhile attacks on German soldiers continue to occur throughout Rumania, especially in the port of Constanta.

Red Letter Day of the Week

Wide World from United States Navy

If the Folks at Home Only Knew

Anxious and happy faces greet the mail deliverer on an American warship. It's always a big moment when the mail arrives. The boys in all of the armed services just can't get enough letters, cards, and newspapers to know how things are going on the home front, and whether they are being thought about in their native heaths.

BBC Plans Haye Postwar Significance

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4—New changes in the direction of Great Britain's partially state-controlled radio-casting monopoly are of special importance, coming on the eve of a world reconstruction era when radio will play a key part in influencing the trend of public opinion.

Appointed to be sole Director and Chief Executive Officer of the British Broadcasting Corporation is Robert Foot, who was formerly Managing Director of the Gas Light and Coke Company, one of the biggest privately owned utility companies in Britain.

But even more significant is the establishing of the entirely new post of Editor in Chief of BBC. For this task of editing the whole vast range of British broadcasting programs—home, empire, and overseas—newspaperman W. J. Haley has been chosen. He has been a Director of the Reuters press association and joint managing editor of England's noted liberal daily, the Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Foot and Mr. Haley will, subject to the BBC's Board of Governors, be jointly responsible for all affairs and the output of the British Radio. They will be assisted by a central executive.

Mr. Foot will not be new to his role, for he was called in from the business world in 1942 to be Joint Director General with Sir Cecil Graves of BBC. Sir Cecil has now retired.

Mr. Haley comes from Jersey in the Channel Islands. He worked as a radio operator at sea in World War I. He has been a telephonist on The Times of London and a junior reporter on the Manchester Evening News.

In a radiocast last year on "Truth in the News," Mr. Haley declared himself in favor of releasing news "however unpalatable," provided in wartime it does not help the enemy.

Mr. Haley returned recently from a 37,000-mile trip to America and Australia as so-called press ambassador on behalf of Reuters.

One of Mr. Haley's chief jobs will clearly be to meet one of the most widely voiced criticisms of the BBC, namely, that it lacks and has lacked a directing or editing hand over its immense field.

It is hoped he will bring to the task a knowledge of public thinking. His newspaper experience points to his appreciation of the need for freshness of treatment and zest for discovery.

Crown Appoints Governors

An organization of the size and nature of the BBC never lacks critical letters in its mailbag. Its programs are called too light, and too stodgy. Some critics urge more national programs; others ask that they be more regionalized to suit local tastes. The BBC is charged with being too political or not political enough.

The fact seems to be that Britain has the interesting example of a partically state-controlled monopoly. The BBC Governors are appointed by the Crown which, in effect, means the Government. It is financed by 10s. a year license paid by each of 10,000,000 persons in Britain who own radio sets. In wartime the BBC requires a further state grant for its numerous propaganda services.

But the present Board of Governors consists of men and women who are far from being of the Government "stooge" type. They include liberal thinkers, like the widely known writer, Harold Nicolson, and James Mallon, Warden, of Toynbee Hall, who has just toured the United States.

The general concensus seems to be that the BBC is doing its difficult job reasonably well, but not well enough. British listeners see both advantages and disadvantages in the American system. On the whole, they are a long way yet from being converted to the commercialized system. But they see that the BBC semi-state monopoly must be continually on its mettle if its is to satisfactorily fulfill a still bigger role in the reordered world ahead.

Illegal 'Gas' Price 40 Cents-$1 in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Due to the increased local demand for gasoline occasioned by the lifting of the pleasure driving ban on Wednesday and the dwindling of supplies here, black market gasoline prices were reported today to have reached from 40 cents to $1 a gallon.

Meanwhile the Office of Price Administration warned service station operators that those discriminating between old and new customers were flirting with suspension of their gasoline business. The OPA here received hundreds of complaints that dealers were selling gasoline only to old customers.

Complaints were received that dealers in some sections were charging 5 to 10 cents a gallon above ceiling prices for gasoline even where purchasers tendered valid ration coupons.

Bahamas Expect U. S. Laborers To Bring Home Fresh Outlook

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP) — By sending nearly 5,000 of its workers to help the United States solve a wartime farm labor problem, this smallest of America's good neighbors has contracted a potential problem of big proportions.

The Governor, the Duke of Windsor, and his advisers are fully aware of the possibilities and are making long range postwar plans to combat them.

Workers returning from the United States will bring with them a newly-acquired continental viewpoint. They will have seen big farms, modern methods, vast transportation facilities, electrical appliances. They will have eaten well.

Few Americans could compare their lives with the simplicity of existence on the scattered islands of the Bahama Group.

Those who return to Nassau will have no such problem, for Nassau is a modern city. It has electric lights, markets, shops, paved streets, city water and sewer systems. This, however, only heightens the problem. Nassau already has attracted one-third of the approximately 75,000 persons in the Bahamas.

With the end of the easy money era brought on by tourists, the need is to decrease the percentage of population in the city. Yet the Duke of Windsor and his advisers realize that the tendency will be for the returning 5,000 workers to seek to settle in Nassau.

Nassauavians in general look with dismay on the so-called "problem of the return."

"How are we to re-absorb these 5,000?" they ask.

Paradoxically, higher officials feel no such dismay. While realizing the potential problems, they see, too, an opportunity. They want as many as possible of the 5,000 to go to the Out Islands and take to primitive settlements the vision of men who have been places and seen things.

The planning program, advanced with the assistance of such men as Prof. J. Henry Richardson, Leeds University economist sent by the British Government to advise this and other colonies; J. A. Hughes, Out Island Labor Officer, and members of the Governor's Executive Council and various Committees, looks to the raising of the standard of living with the co-operation of the returned workers.

The Duke has established a training farm on New Providence Island, on which Nassau is situated and in his words, "we can expect great things from it when it matures and eventually gets into stride."

The Governor realizes that new farming methods are not enough. Thus there are plans for road building on islands which today have only footpaths. Docks are planned for islands which now have none. Each island is expected eventually to have its own electric power system. Efficient telegraph and radio communications are in the program to break down the invisible walls of isolation which today permit a day's voyage to take one back through centuries of time.

Health and educational facilities are receiving close study, and a long stride already has been made by adoption of the recommendations of A. J. Wakefield, Inspector General for Agriculture for the West Indies.

Farm laborers returning from the United States, each with a grub stake of enforced savings and a vision of modern life and methods, are expected to lend weight to the program.

Lifeboat Service Rescues Nearly 600

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—During the year 1942 lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution were launched on service 443 times and rescued 596 persons. These figures are smaller than those in 1941 because the battle of the Atlantic has moved farther away from the shores of the Britisn Isles. Of the total launchings more than half—244—were to ships and airplanes in war distress. Of this number 158 launchings were to airplanes.

Slight Resistance in Italy Found by Allied Invaders

Continued from Page 1

of the area where the landings were to be carried out.

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Naval Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean theater of war, was afloat as an observer in the destroyer Tartar—watching the sea traffic streaming across the Strait of Messina.

Havoc of Wreckage

It wasn't long before the town of Reggio Calabra was obscured from the view of watchers at sea by the clouds of dust which had been raised by troops and vehicles moving into the area which the shells from Sicily had transformed into a havoc of wreckage.

The absence of strong opposition in the south of the toe of the Italian boot, suggests that the Germans are not likely to be met in strength until the action has shifted considerably further northward.

It is unlikely to come until the Allied forces have reached the leg of the boot itself. One reason for this is that the Germans are unwilling to commit themselves to make dispositions calculated to insure using their main strength wherever it is needed.

This they cannot do until the Allies' future invasion plans are more clearly disclosed.

Depends on Germans

Until then the Germans must concern themselves with holding reserves at strategic points from which they can be rushed to virtually any point on the mainland.

Another factor is that Italy's defense depends essentially on the Germans, upon whom the Italian military machine has been notably dependent. For the Italians have had their strength materially depleted by the loss of five whole armies.

The First, Fifth, and Tenth Italian Armies were forfeited in Africa. The Eighth Italian Army was consumed in Russia. The Sixth was lost in Sicily.

The headquarters of the Italian Army in Sicily escaped to Italy, but only a small proportion of the troops got away.

The figures now show that some 130,000 Italians were taken prisoner in Sicily, a large number killed, and others deserted to put on civilian clothes.

The Italian Sixth Army comprised about 300,000 men—two corps subdivided into nine divisions, with some 150 tanks and 17,000 pieces of artillery.

The absence of Axis aircraft over the scene of battle—only an overnight train ride distant from Rome—emphasizes the German need to conserve its planes.

This is also illustrated by the small textent to which the Germans try to interfere with Allied invasion preparations. They put a few heavy raids over Bizerte and a few other places. But there was such an immense concentration of Allied sea and air strength along the whole Mediterranean theater that the selection of priority targets was very difficult, and only a widespread bomber effort could have coped with them.

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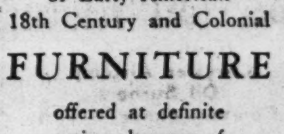

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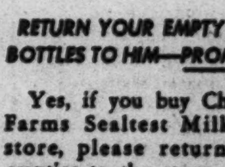

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Clash of State Department With Bureaus Is Seething

Continued from Page 1

Affairs, and the foreign economic operations of the War Food Administration, the Treasury, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Office of the Alien Property Custodian.

All this reorganization is a continuance of the headline conflict between Jesse Jones, RFC Chairman, and Vice-President Wallace, head of the Board of Economic Warfare. President Roosevelt dissolved the dissension by coordinating the disputed activities within a new Office of Economic Warfare under Leo T. Crowley.

Lehman Handicapped

Most-discussed plight of all these agencies is that of Herbert H. Lehman's Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations which has had no real policy disagreements with any other agencies but is being squeezed between the Army's feeding operations through AMG and the State Department's policy-making until Mr. Lehman may become just another division head under Mr. Hull.

Two orders issued last week by Secretary Hull paved the way for assumption of more foreign economic direction by the State Department.

These set up a war commodities division responsible for policy involved in foreign purchases for any purpose; a blockade and supply division with authority over all buying for export outside the Western Hemisphere and formulation of all programs for imports outside the Western Hemisphere, and a division of world trade intelligence to control the blacklist of Axis-controlled firms in Latin America.

Close Friend of Wallace

Mr. LeCron who resigned yesterday from Nelson Rockefeller's office is a close personal friend and supporter of Vice-President Wallace. Since leaving the Department of Agriculture he has been in charge of increasing Latin-American agricultural production.

Charging that the State Department had blocked needed projects in Latin America, Mr. LeCron declared in his letter of resignation: "I am unwilling any longer to beat my head against this wall of incompetence and interference."

He complained that the State Department had "undertaken to tell us how many and what sort of agricultural experts we may send to countries with which we have agreements and hence obligations, without having the slightest idea what personnel is needed to carry out the terms of those agreements."

State Department officials refused to answer Mr. LeCron but said that generally there has been accord between the State Department and Mr. Rockefeller's office.

First Home-Building Club Sets Postwar Housing Example

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two agencies here which have to do with the building of homes from the financial standpoint have set out independently to try to ease the way for the prospective postwar homeowner. Simultaneous announcements tell how the United States Savings and Loan League, and the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, plan their respective approaches to this question.

The Savings and Loan League points to the establishment of the first postwar home-building club, in New Castle, Pa., as the probable nucleus of a nation-wide program "to prepare postwar homeowners for their undertaking in terms of money and of information about houses."

The Mortgage Bankers, who will hold a postwar mortgage planning conference in connection with their thirtieth annual business meeting here Sept. 23-24, declare their intention to "review what the Government agency most directly influencing its field has accomplished, what its weaknesses and strong points are, and what are its prospects for survival after the war."

The Savings and Loan League says that the New Castle group comprises 35 members accumulating funds monthly either in war bonds or in share accounts in savings and loan associations. They hold monthly meetings to learn about everything from the most advantageous location of the house on the lot, to the possibilities of prefabrication.

When peace comes, the plan is in New Castle to divide the club membership into groups of 10 according to price classification, and arrange to let contracts 10 at a time of each of a number of contractors, thus affording what it is hoped will be substantial savings.

The Mortgage Bankers meanwhile say they expect much of what they believe will be the first time an industry has attempted a full exploratory review of the Government agency with which it is most directly concerned, with a view to evaluating its position now and the need for it after the war.

Most mortgage bankers commend the agency for its successful wartime job. They also fully recognize its accomplishments in standardizing appraisals, lending practices and construction methods. But what of the future? Does the country expect it to be retained permanently? The answers to these and related questions form the basis for a part of this exploration of our part."

Synthetic-Rubber Output

U. S. production of synthetic rubber is expected to reach a rate of 850,000 tons by the end of 1943.

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Reich's War Anniversaries In Big Slump

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4—Germany enters its fifth year of war with a sobriety in such marked contrast with the victory chants of the past three anniversaries as to indicate that even the Reich leaders cannot ignore its adverse position today compared with previous years.

The changing times are recalled by reference to events in previous anniversaries of this war.

September, 1940, it was the Battle of Britain, with Berlin saying that the Germans would be in London by Oct. 5 or 15.

September, 1941, German armies stood before Leningrad, and the Russian city of Kiev had fallen.

September, 1942, Marshal Rommel was at the gates of Cairo, General Bock before Stalingrad, and German forces were moving through the Kuban and dangerously near the Caucasus oil fields.

How Changed the Times

Such results justified a triumphant note, but today that has changed. Germany has lost its chief Axis partner as a real help in the war.

Russian troops are successfully advancing against the Reich, even in summer weather, while Allied bombings on the home front show that the so-called "Fortress of Europe" is unable to reply to this air weapon, and German leaders are embarrassed by the uncertain attitude of many inmates of that Fortress itself.

Morale in the Third Reich is probably best illustrated by reports and rumors which even the totalitarian press is forced to comment upon.

Attacks by such papers as the Nazi organ, Völkischer Beobachter, and Das Schwarze Korps, organ of the Black Shirts, indicate the trend of public opinion.

The German people, according to the former, are urged to discard any comparison between conditions in the fall of 1918 and those in the fall of 1943, to realize that final victory is inevitable, since this is a struggle in which the nation with the strongest nerves—which is Germany—must win.

"Stupid Rumors"

Das Schwarze Korps has had to tell its readers that "rumors travel faster than truth and denials generally are too late to overcome a stupid rumor." It is interesting to note some rumors which the weekly organ of Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler has felt it necessary to deny.

For example, Gobelin tapestries from Chateau X now adorn Reichminister so and so's bedroom; "optimistic" reports that German reprisals against United Nations bombings are "about to begin," or "have begun but miscarried," and others of similar vein.

To this Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels' collaborators add that Germany's answer will be delivered to Britain according to plans "methodically executed," but no date is given.

Germany has, in fact, become an armed camp which Nazi leaders would like the world to believe can withstand all attacks, since its people are united against common external foes.

See Through Deceptions

Actually most neutral observers describe the Reich as a country where people, having seen through so many deceptions, are now passing from the experience of extreme excitement to deep depression.

Conditions at Constance appear typical. Good humor has disappeared, says Swiss comment, and there is realization that the military situation is serious.

Despite extremely active propaganda and attacks on so-called alarmists, there is great despondency and the word victory is never heard.

In fact, one common joke in Germany today is that the Reich's military offensives are like ersatz elastic, which can be stretched but never springs back.

Under these conditions the gauleiters are having a busy and nerve-racking time, especially as Herr Himmler is now prodding them to take more extreme measures against even the most superficial criticisms of Nazi leadership.

Early Papal Territory

Papal territory included more than 3,000,000 persons before the unification of Italy in 1870.

Mrs. Churchill Greets Wacs

Harris & Ewing

Incident of Visit at Washington

The wife of the British Prime Minister and her daughter Mary are shown greeting a group of Wacs following the placing of a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery. The Wacs are, left to right, Lieut. Josephine Azzolina, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Capt. Helene Fontaine, New York City, and Lieut. Willa M. Mizzelland, Texana, Texas.

'American Drugstore' Intrigues Mrs. Churchill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—During her stay at the White House, Mrs. Winston Churchill has seen most of the sights of Washington, including the mammoth new Pentagon Building, but she won't be satisfied, she says, until she sees "an American drugstore."

Women reporters who caught Mrs. Churchill and her daughter, Mary, on the run at a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Butler, British Minister of Information, tried to explain to the British Prime Minister's wife that even drugstores do not have the variety of stock they had before the war, but Mrs. Churchill's ardor would not be dampened.

She was enthusiastic about everything she has seen in Washington in the last two days. Right then her chief pleasure was a "propaganda movie" on better U. S.-British relations that Gen. George Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, had been showing her at the Pentagon Building. She said she was sorry she had to leave right when the film got to the middle of India, but President Roosevelt was waiting to take her to Mt. Vernon.

Answers Reporters

At what turned out to be the first real press conference of her public life, Mrs. Churchill answered Washington women reporters' questions for about an hour. Every once in a while she would call on Mary to fill her in on a bit of information, such as "How late does the underground run in London?" only to find Mary submerged in a sideline press conference of her own.

Only once did Mrs. Churchill's pretty, smiling countenance cloud over. That was when someone asked if British women were tired of the war.

"No, our women are not tired," she shot back. "They'll keep on fighting till the cows come home."

Mary, wearing the khaki uniform of the British Auxiliary Territorial Service, explained that she was anxious to get back to her Battery in London. She made the trip to Quebec and Washington as a special aide to her father.

Asked what the British thought about her being one quarter American, Mary, in staunch Churchill fashion, replied:

"I think they rather envy me for it."

Both Diplomatic

Mrs. Churchill proved just as much a diplomat as her rosy-cheeked daughter. She admitted that English women's clothes suddenly seemed shabby after she arrived in America, and though she had liked England's dark wartime bread before she came, her fondness for it faded when American white bread was set before her.

"But I shall like our dark bread again when I get back," she confided.

The Butler party turned into a press conference after women reporters found it impossible to hear all Mrs. Churchill was saying any other way. The Prime Minister's wife admitted it was her first experience, but she handled herself like a veteran, at the end putting only one statement "off the record" which bettered the record of most Washington officials in wartime.

San Francisco Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Summer exhibits at the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum are focusing interest strongly on contemporary American artists. One consists of oils, water colors and pastels that belong to an extensive and excellent collection of the University of Arizona. Another, entitled "Meet the Artist," is a large self-portrait show that cannily combines important aesthetic qualities with popular appeal.

The prevalent mood in the University of Arizona collection is one of realistic disenchantment. The disenchantment is not cynical. Nor does it lack a sense of poetry. But the poetry avoids elegance, avoids exaltation. It doggedly seeks a sort of overcast lyricism in moods and scenes of the prosaic.

With all the variety of the show—its urban and rural landscapes, its still lifes, its portraits, its occasional expressionism, "naïvism," abstractionism and so on—its epitome lies in one of its best single canvases. This picture is Edward Hopper's "The City." It is a scene quite drab and quite dreary. While it in no sense deigns to be adroit, its construction is solid and profound. It shows literal houses, windows, streets and sky, yet it has a somber magic of atmosphere.

Other exceptionally fine oils include a whimsical, earnest little self-portrait by Raphael Soyer; a sure, geometric and brilliant abstraction by I. Rice Pereira, and a Harnett-like still-life, ingeniously accurate and subtly expressive, by Hananish Harari. Among the water colors, Reginald Marsh's "Street Scene" is excellent.

* * *

As for the self-portrait show, Director Walter Heil of the De Young Museum himself conceived it and assembled it nationally. One of its novel features—secondary from an artistic viewpoint and still legitimately interesting and entertaining—is its section devoted to sketches or more elaborate works by many of the country's best known caricaturists and comic strip artists. Also the show simultaneously challenges the artist and informs the public by hanging a photograph of each artist beside his self-portrait.

Most of the portraits are steadily serious. Gratifyingly few are freakish. Many are charmingly whimsical or amusing. In some cases the artists reveal comparison—not to say progress or retrogression—by hanging self-portraits of different periods of their careers. Not a few pictures present the artists in action in their studios or in other work or pastime. In view of this diversity of idea, the show turns out to be surprisingly various not merely in style, but in general pictorial effect.

* * *

Raphael Soyer reveals the essential vision—pictorially and humanly—in still another of his self-portaits. Thomas Craig does so in at least one of two portraits that are at once real and lyrical. Isabel Bishop does so twice; once in a caricature, the other time in a serious oil that has masterly finish. William Suhr's full-face study is distinctive and intelligent.

In the whimsical or amusing group are Philip Evergood, Henry Mattson, Aaron Bohrod, Yasuo Kuniyoshi. Allela Cornell's realistic self-portrait is excellent; her expressionistic one seems meaningless. Zoltan Sepeshy's sketchy, semi-expressionistic style is valid because it combines good likeness, sensibility and a lively surface pattern. Francis de Erdely's canvas is rugged and dramatic. Constance Richardson's landscape—in which she herself is a distant blue-smocked dot—is luminous, clean and poetic.

Of the San Francisco works, Irma Engel's is remarkably accurate and meanwhile possesses a spontaneous, bright, feminine vivacity. And in a lighter vein, Vern's gay college self-caricature is delightful. Of the nationally noted illustrators, best black-and-whites are by Saul Steinberg and Arthur Szyk.

* * *

At the San Francisco Museum water colors by artists of Cuba and Argentina showed full awareness of the international modern modes; their distinguishing quality was a daring and tasteful sprightliness in color. Solo shows included excellent woodcuts—earthy, rugged and picturesque—by José Sabogal of Peru; and also a variety of drawings by José Perrotti of Chile. The latter works, while inconsistent, were at their best when they treated native subjects with a hectic, melodramatic vigor. The simpler Perrotti peasant studies were less noteworthy.

From England came a group of surrealist studies by the sculptor, Henry Moore. These enigmatic delineations of pseudo-figures or of "shapes and humps and hollows" were not without sensibility, but they were laboratory stuff, rather than finished art. Renée Lahm's animated and interesting wash drawings ranged from New York themes and still-life to picturesque Jamaica. Margaret Cavaney showed drawings. A. S. Weiner's paintings sought somber moods that were muddied over by a laborious palette. Frances Baldwin's little oil landscapes, still-lifes and other studies had a certain serious charm though their draftsmanship was insufficiently secure.

'Jimmy' Lifts Stranded Barges Right Out of Sand and Barnacles

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 4 (AP)—A device for freeing stranded barges or other small craft, thus solving one of the most troublesome problems of military landing operations, has been developed by Capt. Byron McAndless, San Diego destroyer base commander.

The contrivance has a steel frame mounted on giant wheels that will not get stuck in the sand. It can be pushed into the surf by a tractor so that it straddles the grounded craft. Two chain blocks on the frame then hoist the barge or boat free from the sand and either refloats it or transports it to a yard for repairs.

Already tested in combat, the machine has salvaged scores of landing boats. It was so successful at Attu that the Navy ordered several rushed by special express to the East Coast when equipment was being assembled for the invasion of Sicily.

The machine is known as "Jimmy" because Captain McCandless wanted to give his enlisted men all the credit.

"One of the most active metalsmiths on the first one built was Shipfitter Jimmy Voight," he said. "So when we started talking about a name, I suggested 'why not call it Jimmy? It's like a jimmy or crowbar anyway, the way it should jack those barges out of the sand and mud."

So a Jimmy it is—named after young Voight, a native of San Antonio, Texas.

Vatican Official Coming to America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The State Department announced last night that the Vatican has applied for an American visa for Enrico Galeazzi, an official of Vatican State, who is preparing to visit Washington.

A Lisbon dispatch said Signor Galeazzi left there by clipper Wednesday night for the United States.

The Information Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference at Washington said that "information received from Vatican City is to the effect that the purpose of the journey" of Signor Galeazzi "concerns financial and administrative matters" of the Vatican.

Signor Galeazzi, the Information Bureau said, "has for some years held the office of Special Delegate of the Pontifical Commission for Vatican City State."

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Prices and Your Purse: WFA Glamourizing 'Sweets'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 4

The War Food Administration will try hard to make sweet potatoes a belle of the American dining table this winter. Special sugar for canning them, released this week by OPA, is the first step.

Butter Points

Why is the ration point value of butter being raised from 10 to 12 points? The Milk Producers' Federation gives five reasons:

1. A seasonal decrease in production.
2. Peak storage holdings of butter owned by the Government.
3. Increased demand.
4. Maldistribution.
5. Absence of price or rationing control of cream.

The producers won't promise any real relief to butter-eating civilians until December.

Total purchasing power of your red stamps will be a little larger in September than last month because the decrease in meat point values more than cancels the higher ration cost of butter.

Reminders:

Red stamps: X and Y remain valid through Oct. 2; Z becomes valid Sept. 5, remains valid through Oct. 2. Housewives who don't spend all their red stamps before Sept. 12 can use them along with brown stamps from War Ration Book 3 through Oct. 2.

Blue stamps R, S, and T valid through Sept. 20; U, V, and W valid through Oct. 20.

Stamp 14 in War Ration Book 1 remains valid for five pounds of sugar through October.

Stamps 15 and 16 are each valid for five pounds of sugar for use in home canning.

Stamp 18 in War Ration Book 1 good for one pair of shoes through Oct. 31.

Silk Call Ends Soon

The Government will call a halt to collections of old silk and nylon hose after Sept. 30.

A grand total of 46,000,000 pairs of stockings have been turned in for manufacture of powder bags, and other equipment, but over-enthusiastic collectors are now turning in a lot that are rayon and no good to the war effort.

Apple Prices High

Housewives waiting for fall apples to satisfy their fruit-hungry appetites may be disappointed. Apples may be as scarce as strawberries and peaches have been in their season.

The Department of Agriculture says the apple crop will be about one fourth below average. The greatest shortages will be in Baldwins, Delicious, and Winesaps. Prices for apples thus far have been about double a year ago.

Paper Saved

Wartime brides, used to doing things up in a hurry, probably won't object to the new style wedding invitations and announcements that will be lighter in weight and have only one instead of two envelopes.

More shipping space for essentials and packing boxes for munitions will be the prize.

Thinner Towels

Less easy to bear, WPB decided, would be a cut in paper towels, facial tissues and paper napkins in the face of the present laundry situation. Manufacturers have been instructed not to cut production of these items, but to make them thinner.

Up to Shoe Dealer

If you buy a pair of shoes you can't wear, your shoe store can use its discretion about giving you a special shoe stamp back.

If he can't make delivery, he must refund a stamp, but if he can furnish the shoes you ordered, he doesn't have to.

Awning Pattern

The War Production Board is talking about cutting down the number and width of awning strip patterns in order to make more awnings out of the same amount of material. Awning canvas goes chiefly into Army tents.

More Coal Later On

OPA emphasizes again that because householders in 12 Eastern States can only buy 50 per cent of their season's anthracite, that doesn't mean they won't get more later on. Principal reason for the priority system is to assure that all consumers have some coal on hand before cold weather sets in.

Huge Lemon Crop

Is it significant? Our best fruit crop this year is lemons. The crop this year is 29 per cent larger than lats season and the second largest on record.

Admiralty Fosters British Sea Cadets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England—Boys to whom the "call of the sea" means the gallant adventure of national service, with a career in the Royal Navy or the Merchcant Navy, find their ambition made practical and far easier by volunteering to become Sea Cadets.

The Navy League started the Sea Cadet Movement 30 years ago. In most of the large ports at home and overseas in the Dominions, a local Sea Cadet Corps was founded to provide training for boys seeking a sea career. The Corps was completely self-supporting, and each local unit always "paid its way."

Some months after the outbreak of the war the Admiralty, seeing a fine training ground for future Naval and Merchant Marine personnel, took over the Sea Cadets. A local committee still assists on the financial and welfare organization of all units, while the Admiralty provides the training staff and the establishments, or ships, as befits the unit and its center.

A Sea Cadet is a volunteer, and even after his training there is no compulsion as to which service he shall enter, and he has a free choice of the Navy or Merchant Marine.

The Admiralty's latest recognition of the Sea Cadets is to hand over the two fine historic ships—the 74-gun Implacable, and the 42-gun frigate Foudroyant—to be commissioned by the Sea Cadets in the Portsmouth Command.

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BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

Excess of Housing Admitted In Some War Industry Towns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Changing war orders and shortages of workers has produced a situation in some war industry communities in which there is more war housing than there are workers to use Housing Administrator, declared here today.

Surveying the war housing picture as of the present, Mr. Blandford announced that the desperate shortages of a year ago had now largely eased off, although scores of crowded war industry centers still have not reached their employment peaks and still need more Government construction.

"Today, with 1,100,000 units already completed, housing has caught up for the time being in many communities and is waiting for the workers," Mr. Blandford disclosed. "This is fortunate, because it is now often difficult to get workers until they can be promised a definite place to live; housing serves as a means of recruitment."

Some Temporary Vacancies

Temporary housing vacancies have occurred in some war production cities and towns as a result simultaneously of the speeding up of housing construction and the tightening manpower situation. In the Hampton Roads area—Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News, Va.,—housing was once a problem but vacancies now await the recruiting of new workers, Mr. Blandford said.

The real challenge facing national housing today, however, is presented in the comparatively few communities in which employment needs have been radically reduced because of changes in war production schedules, dictated by battlefront experience.

At the moment the most difficult situation is at the ordnance plant area at Kingsbury-La Porte, Ind., where a peak of 27,000 workers was scheduled and a top employment figure of 18,000 was reached, according to Mr. Blandford. Now, only 9,500 employees are at work.

"We are planning to remove 200 of the temporary structures," the Housing Administrator said. "We may move more, but it first must be determined if there is any chance that the Kingsbury ordnance plant will have to increase employment at some future date."

Other housing surpluses exist at Ravenna, Ohio; Radford, Va.; and Point Pleasant, W. Va. However, such problem communities represent only a fraction of the 850 areas where war housing has been programmed. At Henry Ford's Willow Run plant, for instance, accommodations are now keeping pace with employment.

"No Bureaucratic Blunder"

The oversupply of housing is no bureaucratic blunder, Mr. Blandford indicated. The NHA determines its local war housing programs on the basis of the most complete information obtainable on production schedules, manpower needs and the migration of labor. It maintains close liaison with war supply agencies so as to be alert to production changes. In recognition of the growing impact of production rescheduling, the NHA has shifted over almost entirely to construction of temporary, public-financed projects, Mr. Blandford said.

These temporary projects require less than 2,000 pounds of critical metals per dwelling unit against about 9,000 pounds in prewar housing and average less than $3,000 per unit in cost as against more than $4,500 for permanent housing.

Where substantial vacancies occur in war housing projects, Mr. Blandford said the NHA would make every effort to find new ways to use the housing. In some cases, occupancy requirements will be modified to allow new classes of citizens to move in. In other instances it may be best to hold the housing vacant as a stand-by facility against later days of war plant expansion.

Mr. Blandford said all temporary housing would be demolished within a reasonable time after the war emergency. As war production schedules are completed, the temporary structures will be vacated and dismantled and their materials salvaged, Mr. Blandford assured.

There's Fun While Waiting for Mother

Erick Kastan

Child-Care Centers Contribute to Self-Reliance

This is what is called "two o'clock rhythms" at a day nursery affiliated with the Greater New York Fund. The drill not only pleases the youngsters, but instills in them the sense of "time."

Restrictions On Fluid Milk Are Promised

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Foreseeing that the butter shortage may reach the danger point, the Government is setting up machinery to hold milk sales at their current levels, without point rationing.

The new restrictions on milk—the only major dairy product not now under distribution control—were promised by the War Food Administration Sept. 2 with this warning:

"Should fluid milk consumption expand still further, production of cheese, butter, evaporated milk and other dairy foods would decline below the amounts necessary to meet essential civilian requirements."

A formal order limiting milk dealers to their current allotments was reported in process of preparation.

The plan, the WFA made clear, "does not involve point rationing" and does not contemplate "curtailment of milk consumption below recent levels."

Although milk production has leveled off and may decline somewhat more than seasonally, the officials estimated increased consumption at a rate of about 1 per cent a month. They said total milk output has risen almost 10,000,000,000 pounds since 1940, and now is at about the highest level which can be expected under present feed conditions.

Nurseries Help Motherless Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—How to pass a safe and interesting "day without mother" is a skill which more than 10,000 youngsters are developing to an ever increasing degree at the 84 child day-care units conducted by agencies affiliated with the Greater New York Fund, according to a survey by the Fund.

From the moment of seeing mother off as she leaves for her job in a metropolitan war plant, the nursery "selectee" of two years or more is engaged in a program of hard play, practice of desirable habits of cleanliness, eating, resting, singing and dancing. Most of the nurseries have a long waiting line of applicants, officials of the Fund said.

Children arrive at the nurseries at 7:30 a. m. They are supervised by volunteers as trained workers who give the youngsters individual attention. At 6:45 p. m. junior volunteers, or high school girls, call to take the children to their homes.

Extra Work Allowed

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Sept. 4 (AP)—More than 4,000 Civil Service employees at Corpus Christi's huge naval air station requested and received permission from the Navy Department today to work one hour extra without compensation Monday, Labor Day.

In a telegram to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Harry Forbes, chairman of the shop committee at the assembly and repair shops, said the employees wished to work the extra hour "as a token of their appreciation for the fine job being done by our Navy."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Sept. 5, 19.; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 26; Nov 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 24.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 24; Nov. 28.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 5, 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1440kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17; Nov 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Oct. 10.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m.; KFMB, 1450kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 24; Nov. 28.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 5; Oct. 3; Nov. 7.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc., on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc., on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc., on Sept. 12.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc., on Sept. 19; Oct. 17; Nov. 21.

Manpower Lag To Bring Shift Of Contracts?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Critical manpower shortages, particularly in the aircraft industry, prompted the Office of War Mobilization today to prepare a program designed to keep war production at full capacity.

President Roosevelt was expected to be a participant in an OWM meeting called to provide co-ordinated action by Government agencies in handling the manpower problem.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Paul V. McNutt, the Manpower Commission head, have discussed the production manpower shortage with high Army and Navy officials during the past 10 days.

Among the proposals discussed by high Government officials are projects for shifting war contracts from crowded industrial centers so as to free labor for plane factories elsewhere.

The manpower shortage has been most acute on the West Coast, where much of the aircraft industry is centered. Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California yesterday asked Army, Navy, and Selective Service officials to offer testimony regarding labor shortages in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states.

Senator Downey, Chairman of a Senate Military Subcommittee investigating western labor conditions, said draft calls removing much needed workers had made the labor situation "very serious."

Industry Put First

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—Manpower needs of industry were placed before needs of armed forces yesterday by Commander E. B. Erickson, personal representative of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service.

"Selective Service recognizes the needs of industry are paramount and the meeting of our calls next in importance," Commander Erickson told members of the Erie County Draft and appeal boards. Such a policy, he asserted, "is a reversal of our previous memorandums on the subject, but it has been found necessary, at least for the present time."

"Industry needs more men because it has been called upon to increase production," Commander Erickson explained. "Accepting the statements of military chiefs, it is clearly evident that war factories must be fully manned if industry is not to be retarded."

Manpower Hearings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—In a move which may reopen the whole question of the armed services' manpower needs, Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of Californot asked Army, Navy and Selective Service officials to testify next Thursday at hearings on labor shortages in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

Senator Downey is chairman of a military affairs subcommittee investigating western labor conditions which the Senator said were becoming "very serious."

The situation is particularly grave in California, he said, because so many young men have gone there from other states to work in shipyard and airplane factories. As a result, he said, the state virtually is subject to a "double draft" with out-of-state boards as well as local Selective Service officials calling up men for military service.

Republicans Plan to Avoid Isolationism

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 4 (AP)—In search of a peace-preservation formula for use in framing their 1944 platform, national Republican leaders talked of a compromise today which would satisfy the extreme internationally minded, the middle-road collaborationists, and the so-called "reservationists."

All factions appeared agreed that a foreign policy declaration by the Party's Postwar Advisory Council at the two-day meeting beginning Monday would reaffirm, with possibly some new phraseology, the Republican stand against isolationism, voiced consistently in and out of Congress since Pearl Harbor.

In the midst of this compromise discussion was an unannounced "added starter" who, while not an official member of the Council, was invited by Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to attend as a special adviser.

He was Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Eaton, a former preacher now serving his tenth House term, was passed over when the Council was formed in midsummer.

The ignoring of Mr. Eaton led to undercover criticism that the Council's personnel was too heavily "nationalistic."

Both Representative Eaton and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, a leading "reservationist" on the Council, as well as Mr. Spangler, ex-officio chairman of the gathering, predicted a proposal on international postwar collaboration would be forthcoming.

Senator Vandenberg sought support for his proposal for American participation in postwar co-operation "between sovereign nations" to prevent future wars "by any necessary means"—but with the qualification that this be undertaken by "due constitutional process" and with "faithful recognition of American responsibilities and interests."

Representative Eaton, Senator Warren A. Austin of Vermont, and others were reported opposed to the "sovereignty" or like reservations.

Panama to Found "Inter" University

PANAMA CITY, Panama (AP)—An Inter-American University, long the dream of Pan-American planners, will open classes at the National University of Panama in September.

The start will be a modest one, but University Rector Octavio Mendez Pereira hopes it will be the base from which will grow a great Pan-American University, staffed and attended by representatives of all the Americas.

For such a University Dr. Mendez has hammered toward his dream consisently during various terms in Panama's Ministry of Education and during his first years as University Rector after its founding in 1935. Another outstanding Panamanian educator, Dr. Jeptha B. Duncan, to replaced Dr. Mendez as Rector from 1940 to 1942, carried on toward the same goal.

For decades there has been talk, and planning, and more talk over conference tables on the possibility of an Inter-American University.

Out of all this, including resolutions adopted by various bolivarian conferences, Pan-American conferences and by the Pan-American Union itself, there has, as yet, come no definite action. Thus, Panama's primary step in this matter will be its own for the present.

First Co-ed University

The University of Michigan was the first university to admit women students.

Churchill Starts Loan Drive Off Early With a $100 Bond

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill started off the Treasury's Third War Loan Drive ahead of time Sept. 3, receiving a $100 bond from Secretary Morgenthau Jr. and declaring that the war would be shortened appreciably if the $15,000,000,000 total is subscribed fully.

At a ceremony in the diplomatic reception room of the White House, the British statesman said that if the campaign fails the war will be prolonged and for that reason "everyone should give it utmost support."

Mr. Morgenthau said 50,000,000 Americans are going to be asked to buy an extra $100 bond during the drive starting next week.

He handed Mr. Churchill his bond, which was attached to a cover elaborately engraved with a crossed American flag and the Union Jack.

"Mr. Secretary," the Prime Minister said, "I am very glad indeed to come here today and it is a great pleasure to me to receive from your hands this first bond of your great new victory loan.

"I have often thought, Mr. Secretary, you must be one of the bravest men in the world and that you ought to have the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Victoria Cross and all the other decorations of all the Allies for being able to lie down and sleep quietly amongst all of these astronomical figures of modern finance. You've borne this great burden with success.

"It is the fourth anniversary of the British entry into the war and we certainly have a right to be extremely thankful that we are in such good posture after such a long period of peril and tribulation. This loan will undoubtedly have the effect of appreciably affecting the shortening of the struggle if fully subscribed. But if it fails, it would entail a prolongation. For that reason everyone should give it utmost support.

"I am happy to be selected to participate in the ceremonies and demonstrations.

"This bond, which you have given to me, providing you make sure the legal details are satisfactorily arranged, I shall hand over to my wife for sale for the benefit of Mrs. Churchill's Russian Relief Fund. That brings us all together on what is this joyous occasion."

[These "legal details," it was said at the Treasury Department, will require the naming of the Relief Fund as a co-owner. However, there was no expectation that the bond would ever be redeemed, as Mr. Churchill predicted to Mr. Morgenthau that it would bring "several thousand pounds" at auction in England."]

Mr. Morgenthau, with obvious enthusiasm, pumped the Prime Minister's hand and assured him that his statement would assure success of the Third War Loan Drive. He said it was "marvelous."

Vatican to Republish in Capital

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Acta Apostolicae Sedis, the official bulletin which carries decrees and important documents issued for distribution in North, Central and South America, Africa, China and Australasia, the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference said yesterday.

It will be the first time the publication has been reprinted for distribution outside of Rome or Vatican City, the Conference said.

Photographs of the contents of the original publication in Vatican City will be sent here for reprinting and distribution.

The Conference explained difficulties encountered in transmission of mails had led to the decision to reprint the bulltin here.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Traveling under diplomatic privilege and honor-bound to "see and hear" nothing of military or political importance, the Italian banker, Giovanni Fummi, technically an enemy citizen, arrived here yesterday to discuss Vatican finances with British capitalists.

Since he officially represents a neutral state, the banker, who has no record as a Fascist and who is financial adviser to Pope Pius XII, will be allowed free movement in London provided he refrains from interviews and restricts his discussions to business.

The Vatican has large British investments.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Musical Ambassadors

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Not long ago one asked a knowledgeable friend—who would be quite capable of giving an informative review of American literature from Edgar Allan Poe to Dorothy Parker, or even of describing the evolution of American architecture—how many names of American composers he could remember offhand. Here is the list: MacDowell, Cadman, Ethelbert Nevin, Sousa, Converse, Hadley, Carpenter; then—after a pause—Gershwin, Irving Berlin, and Duke Ellington.

Although the professional musician might lengthen and bring the first part of this list more up to date, it is a not unfair sample of the average English listener's notion of American music. Every village girl here keeps an eye on Hollywood's latest mode of hairdressing; small boys, whose use of the word "guy" was once limited to the fifth of November, now outrun Runyon in "talking very tough" and slinging slang, and in leafy English lanes the plowman as he homeward plods his weary way may be heard whistling the latest nostalgic melody from American flicks. Some even fear that the purity of cockney itself is threatened and that no longer will a little South London girl inform the district visitor that "Biby's nime's Jine, pline Jine."

⁂

But in spite of all the reciprocities of literature and the films, a Cimmerian ignorance has prevailed here so far as the works of the younger, not to mention many of the older, American composers were concerned. Who, the Promenader asked himself when reading this season's list of Prom novelties, are Lamar Stringfield, Walter Piston, William Schuman and Hugo Weisgall? Aaron Copland we know, if not his "Lincoln Portrait," and of course we know the composer of "A Rhapsody in Blue."

There must be moments when every composer laments his calling and perhaps some of the worst of these are when he hears his work performed in the Royal Albert Hall. It may cheer him to know that his critics are having an equally bad time in trying to discover which is the voice of the composer and which the mocking voice of the hall.

The texture of Walter Piston's Sinfonietta made listening more difficult than usual. It would be as unfair to criticize the work as a whole as it would be to judge a picture seen in a bad light. One was left with an impression of excellent craftsmanship but scarcely of an individual indigenous art comparable, say, to that of an Ernest Hemingway or a John Steinbeck. The interest of the work, however, was strong enough to leave a desire to hear it again under better conditions.

⁂

Lamar Stringfield's Symphonic Patrol, "A Negro Parade," belongs to a simpler genre and was less handicapped. The procession, in spite of its gay banners of orchestral color, was far too long for the musical and rhythmical ingenuity of its composer. Half the length would have been twice as effective. Monotony of rhythm eventually gave the impression that the fellows in front were held up and the tail-end reduced to marking time — the procession became a queue.

Vaughan Williams once said to the students of Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania: "I think you are wrong in despising jazz. . . . At all events, jazz, whether you like it or not, is a purely indigenous art. No one but an American can write it or play it. Anyone who has listened to the helpless attempts of German or French bands to play jazz, or the pitiful efforts of some modern French or German composers to add a little sting to their failing inventiveness by adopting a few jazz rhythms, will realize this. And the obverse is true. Certain attempts by American composers to make jazz 'polite' by dressing it out in the symphonic style of European tradition have also proved in my opinion failures."

There could be no better comment on Gershwin's Piano Concerto. Superior persons may sniff, but here is a work of genuine musical vitality which with its originality and distinctive national flavor could have been born of no other country. The pedant may point to its loose musical manners, and perhaps the early job of playing over numbers for vaudeville "pros" was not conducive to musical "politeness," but Gershwin achieved originality even in a world so strictly conventional as jazz. The more "polite" Gershwin grew, the less interesting he became. Now, of course, he is as "period" as the French "Six" and that incredible world of the 'twenties. For many Europeans outside the academic pill-boxes, Gershwin will remain an unusually interesting contributor to American musical literature.

Frankness forces a confession. Somehow one completely missed the comedy in Hugo Weisgall's "American Comedy, 1943," although as conductor the composer was himself there to point the humor. The program promised "an attempt to capture an American spirit of comedy and gaiety—a spirit somewhat tempered but not subdued by the sobering events of our time." There was some clever orchestration, but for one listener the comedy never neared flashing-point. The mixture was too thin.

Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait," for orator and orchestra, is an interesting, if rash, experiment in two mediums. Most political oratory, it is true, would gain enormously by musical interludes, but in reverse this process opens up rather alarming possibilities of collaboration between composers and living politicians. Such possibilities are best left to the imagination.

⁂

Although two mediums meet in "A Lincoln Portrait," they do not mix. Perhaps a more promising experiment—for one of the younger generation—might be "A Symphonic Rehearsal," with verbal interruptions by Sir Thomas Beecham. At least there would be some definite relation between words and music. The musical score of "A Lincoln Portrait" is far superior to its aesthetic.

The B. B. C. has promised us special recordings of Roy Harris's Symphony No. 5, and a symphony by Paul Creston; and those who heard William Schuman's Symphony No. 3 will look forward with keen interest to this talented young man's "Prayer for 1943." And one hopes that on some not too distant date we shall have the privilege of hearing an American orchestra itself playing the works of American composers. What we have heard makes us want to hear more.

Other news of the arts will be found on page 8.

Vandamm

Mildred Natwick and Peggy Wood

In "Blithe Spirit," returning Monday to the Morosco in New York

A Satire on Old Dogmas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

In his new play, "Mr. Bolfry," at the Westminister Theater, James Bridie presents us with a sparkling display of capricious fancy and delicate humor. What more freakish problem could a playwright set himself than that of conjuring up the devil dressed in the guise of a minister and then to confront him with a minister of the Free Kirk in his own manse in the West Highlands?

There arrive at the manse two billetted soldiers and a London niece of the minister. Against the chilling Sabbath atmosphere enforced by the minister, this little group of visitors revolts, and finding a book of ancient sorcery, proceeds to put into execution the formulae and incantations designed to raise the devil and bring him to their rescue. The devil, like the Rev. Mr. McCrimmon himself, responds, and immediately sets about trying to undermine any preconceived notions, or convictions, that any member of the household, including the minister, may happen to advance in his presence. This situation provides great amusement, tinged with some pity.

⁂

When Mr. Bolfry, the Beelzebub of the play, occupying a temporary pulpit, delivers a sermon in which all the minister's most cherished beliefs, such as predestination and original sin, are shaken to their foundations, one might suppose the performance would involve a very irreverent attitude, but Mr. Bridie manages to avoid this and still to provide a mirth-provoking entertainment. Indeed, he appears to feel that it will be helpful to his audience to hear these topics so fearlessly handled.

The minister, finding that Mr. Bolfry is too much for him when it comes to dialectics, an art of which he is himself no mean exponent, at last abandons argument, and in a fit of exasperation chases him out of the house, bent on making an end of him. Mr. Bolfry dives over the cliff and disappears into the sea.

Next morning when the party are trying to convince one another that the experience was just a dream, or nightmare, which they had had in common, Mr. Bolfry's umbrella, which had been reposing unobserved in a corner of the room, suddenly comes to life and bows itself out of the house.

⁂

The acting reached a high level. Alastair Sim's portrayal of the minister is beyond praise, and Raymond Lovell's Bolfry is a close second. The two soldiers' parts, played by Ellis Irving and Harry Ross, were both excellent, and the latter brought a vein of humor to his acting of the Jewish soldier which seems to mark him for bigger things. On the distaff side Sophie Stewart, Sheila Brownrigg, and Jenny Laird all did good work.

Two Revivals In Dublin

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

The new season opened at the Abbey and Gate Theaters, respectively, with revivals of T. C. Murray's "Autumn Fire" and "Yahoo," by the Earl of Longford.

Mr. Murray's play, which bears a certain resemblance to the story of Paolo and Francesco, is set in modern times and the characters belong to the Irish farming class. Although I consider "Autumn Fire" one of the finest plays in the Irish theater, I always feel that it is really a four-act play of which the third act—in which the two lovers come together—has not been written. Mr. Murray compresses that unwritten act into two lines of dialogue in the final act.

Three years after the first production at the Abbey of "Autumn Fire" it was published in London and soon afterward was produced on the London stage with Wilfred Shine in the chief role. The play had an enthusiastic reception from the critics, but the London public failed to support it. Dublin, nevertheless, was impressed by the London production and clamored for the play's revival.

For several years thereafter the play was revived annually in Dublin. Then once more it was shelved.

Meanwhile, "Autumn Fire" was presented in New York with John Shine in the role played by his brother, Wilfred, in London and created in Dublin by Michael J. Dolan. Its failure in New York is attributed to changes said to have been made in the last act which were fatal to the author's purpose.

In the present production of "Autumn Fire" F. J. McCormick replaces Michael Dolan and makes an impressive Owen Keegan, the man who in middle life marries a young woman loved by his son, thus laying the foundation for domestic shipwreck.

At the Gate, Lord Longford's "Yahoo," which has Jonathan Swift for its central figure, has been revived. Lord Longford subscribes to the theory that Swift was married to Stella, and the big dramatic moment of the play comes when Swift offers to deliver to Stella Vanessa's letter in which she asks Stella if she is Swift's wife. The keynote of Swift's character in "Yahoo" is an inordinate pride which disappointment has turned to bitterness.

T. St. John Barry as Swift is not quite convincing. He looked too young, and the youthful note in his voice was a handicap in the more violent scenes.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Organ Solos

Twelve Hymn-Preludes, Set II, by Seth Bingham (New York: H. W. Gray Co.). Contents: Bethany, "Nearer, My God, to Thee"; Bread of Life, "Break Thou the Bread of Life"; Langran, "O Thou Great Friend" or "Lead Us, O Father"; Rathbun, "In the Cross of Christ"; Need, "I Need Thee Every Hour"; Olivet, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee." Grade IV-V. $1.50

It is told us in explanation that these Hymn-Preludes, "most of them fairly easy to play and registrate, . . . may serve either as preludes, postludes or offertories and are effective when used in the same service with the corresponding hymn." When playing these arrangements, one finds general satisfaction in the treatment given to the well-known melodies selected by the composer. Perhaps one might say he bestows on them an up-to-date attire of interesting new material. It would be feasible to precede with the original hymn, for lengthening purposes, if it is not to be sung later. The Preludes are short but distinctive and varied.

⁂

Two contrasted settings of the Welsh tune Aberystwyth have come to view. One from Edward B. Marks Co., New York ($.50), written by Maurice C. Whitney, is treated as a short lyric Prelude. The other, built on broader lines of strong, dynamic proportions, is by T. Tertius Noble and comes from Galaxy Music Corp., New York.

The diatonic, unembellished melody line of the first composition will interest the seeker for a simple, melodious arrangement; while the diligent student or proficient organist will enjoy learning the latter. This outstanding piece of writing affords display of technique and also the use of a large organ. One can add his to his list of excellent postludes. $.75.

⁂

Sacred Solos

Communion Hymn ("Saw Ye My Saviour?") by Louis Baker Phillips: Low Key in D-B to E. High in F-D to G. Grade IV to V: **Mother's Evening Prayer** ("Oh Gentle Presence") by Walter P. Zimmerman: Low in A flat—C to D flat. Medium in B flat—D to E flat. High in C—E to F. Grade IV. Poems by Mary Baker Eddy. Published by Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston. Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, Selling Agent. $.60 each.

Communion Hymn is a poem of great contrast and deep signification. Each line demands fresh interpretation and conveys new meaning. Much commendation, therefore, is due Mr. Phillips for his ability to crystallize this poem into a solid, artistic, coherent piece of music. There is provided a freedom for the meaning of the poem in the clear-cut vocal line and the straightforward accompaniment, which lends good support for the singer.

As in his approach to "Satisfied" (by the same author), reviewed in a previous issue, Mr. Zimmerman's solo, "Mother's Evening Prayer" takes on the four-part Chorale appearance. Musicians of moderate proficiency will be attracted by the directness of this form. The selections of progressive keys are well chosen, coloring the lines with appropriate tones as they unfold. Dignity, peace and assurance are established throughout.

⁂

Piano Music

(By W. P. T.)

The Sacred Hour at the Piano, compiled, edited and arranged by Ruth Barrett Arno (New York: Carl Fischer, $1.25).

Classifies as a Grade 4-5 volume from the viewpoint of the music student, and shapes up as a collection of short pieces on the meditative and devotional order before the eye of the artist, whether professional or amateur. Though designed for being played on the piano, the arrangements have somewhat of an organ look about them. At the same time, the notes evidently lie under the hand in a comfortable way, and the disposition of them is such as to produce a full sonority along with a strong outlining of the melody and a clear individualizing of the inner voices.

The selection of themes for treatment is of a sort to lead the performer out of the beaten path of old favorites, without taking him into realms of the odd and the severe. Every page is rich in tune and warm in sentiment. The length of the pieces is just that which invites memorizing; and a convenient and useful repertory of things small in compass while distinguished in quality could be readily acquired from the volume. Composers out of the usual run are Arcadelt, Byrd, Laurens, Praetorius, Rebikoff; among household names are those of Bach, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Tchaikovsky. There is also an original composition by the compiler, Postlude on "Willingham," better known as the hymn, "Trust the Eternal."

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Education

Family Scholarships Sending The Young Folks to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

While family trees are as old as the Bible, and older, and many a family today holds an annual gathering of its clan, it's not often you find a family actively organized on a bigger-than-nation-wide scale and maintaining a cash fund to help its young folks obtain an education. That is what the Scudder Association does.

Its members are scattered through some 24 of the 48 states in this country. Also, some live in London, some in Asia. All are descended from two American pioneer brothers—Thomas Scudder, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1632; John, who landed in Charlestown, Mass., in 1635.

The education funds are obtained from annual dues — 50 cents for one individual, or $1.00 for a family consisting of husband, wife, and minor children. An additional dollar is charged those who want the Association's family "Bulletin," a quarterly magazine of Scudder events and tales.

None of the annual dues are used for entertainment, though at annual gatherings there's plenty of it. Dues are put into a "Special Fund," and it can be dipped into by any Scudder young person who needs a lift in getting an education.

They Pay It Back

Such a borrower signs a receipt which says: "Received of the Scudder Association, the sum of . . . . . . Dollars; and I hereby promise, as soon as circumstances warrant it, to replace this amount into the Association's Treasury and to help other Scudder descendants in the future as I have been helped."

And they do. Some have returned the money with interest.

Colleges have been given outright gifts from this fund, too. And any Scudder person needing financial aid can borrow temporarily from it.

Businesslike bylaws govern the Association, and its annual meetings are happy gatherings of the Scudder clan. Acquaintances are renewed, family friendships strengthened.

The "Ten Commandments of the Table" were read at a recent annual gathering. They were written in India over 100 years ago by Dr. John Scudder, when he sent his eight sons home to America for their education. (One branch of the Scudders went to India five generations ago and founded a hospital there.)

The first commandment reads: "Let your procedure to the table be one of dignity and cheer, always prompt, for he who arrives late at any repast is an offense at once to a good hostess and good food."

Conversation

Number eight deals with conversation. It says:

"And now, we come to the greatest of all considerations, my beloved sons, which is the art of conversation at table, an art within an art, most truly. There are many subjects of conversation which may be used indiscriminately in sundry gatherings, but that around the table is a sort entirely unique, for it must always be greatly cheerful and agreeable, rejoicing in interchange of ideas, but never given over to heated argument or to personalities."

The late Janet Scudder, internationally known sculptor of garden fountains, was a member of the Scudder Association.

Bands and Songs As Community Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elkhart, Ind.

When soldiers go off to camp here, or a bond drive starts, or the community desires to show its support of some other war effort, you can be pretty sure there's band music for the occasion.

For all musical forces have joined hands here in the Civilian Defense Music Committee, and are ready to tune up at a moment's notice. Young people who perform this musical service receive points for participation, and when they have earned enough points they are given an emblem—a white lyre on a blue and red circular background. For each 10 additional performances the musician wins a service stripe.

As a center of band instrument manufacturing, Elkhart just naturally expects to set an example of well-organized community effort in the musical realm. Its War Service School Musician plan has been approved by the Competition Festival Association which includes all high schools in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois.

The nucleus of the organization was the music committee of the public schools, of which David Hughes is chairman. To bring in other young people not in school at the present time, a larger group was formed and named the Civilian Defense Music Committee. It includes representatives from church choirs, the local ministerial association, vocal and instrumental school music departments, the municipal band, and local music industries.

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A Saturday Page

No 'Gas'—So Neighbor Children Daily March To School, Big Ones Protecting Little Ones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Antonio, Texas

With school opening, mothers all over the country are wondering how they are going to get their children to and from school. Will they be able to eke out enough gasoline for this purpose? Will their worn tires last another nine months? In the past, the children have been piled into the family car and driven to school. At noon, they were brought home to a warm, nourishing lunch and then taken back to classes. In the afternoons—at least at our school—the mothers would be parked on both sides of the street waiting for the three o'clock bell to ring.

It is surprising the number of children in America that have never walked to school. This is because they were born in the speed age. Paved streets, high-powered automobiles and reckless driving is a menace to every one, but more especially to the young child crossing the street. Naturally, mothers have taken every precaution to protect their children and so, riding to school has become another one of our easy ways of American life. But now, with the shortage of gasoline, tires worn slick and many mothers in necessary defense work, some other plan must be worked out to get the children safely to school and home again.

In one community, the children, themselves, have solved the problem. They march to school. It was one of the ROTC boys in the high school who thought out the idea. He offered to organize the children in his neighborhood and instruct them in military tactics and discipline. His plan met with instant approval. Children are always eager for something new or different and if that something has to do with soldiers or the army, the youngsters will accept it enthusiastically.

The ROTC boy was given permission to use a vacant lot in a central location. Here the neighborhood children met and organized. Officers were elected. Ranks were determined according to age. All girls and boys under ten years of age were privates. As soon as they reached the mature age of ten, they could become corporals and sergeants. Lieutenants had to be twelve and the minimum age of a captain was fourteen. Several afternoons a week and on Saturdays the children assembled on the vacant lot to practice drilling. It became a regular parade ground. The children called it The Fort. The ROTC boy was instructor. He went about the business of training these youngsters in a serious manner. He organized a WAC unit and encouraged friendly rivalry between the boys' army and the girls. He taught them to march. He instructed them in discipline and ethics. He told them that good soldiers must be neat and courteous. He emphasized the importance of being punctual. He trained them to obey orders and assume responsibility.

With the assistance of the school athletic coach, a definite marching route was mapped out. Children who lived in the immediate neighborhood of "The Fort" were to meet there each morning. Certain corners along the route were designated as "stations." Each girl and boy was assigned to a station in his own vicinity. Here they would await the coming of the headquarters troops.

The children are all patriotically interested. They are up early each school morning, brushing their teeth, combing their hair and even seeing that their nails are clean. They are at their own station right on time and fall into step promptly and without confusion, as each one knows his exact place in the line. The captains lead the parade The lieutenants follow up the rear and the long line of privates is flanked by corporals and sergeants. When they reach a busy thoroughfare, the troops are ordered to halt and mark time. The captains step out, hold up a red flag and stop traffic until the entire line of girls and boys marches safely across the street.

In the afternoons they meet at an appointed place on the school grounds, form a miltary line and march home. There is a standard bearer and a drummer in each unit. They are appointed for only two weeks at a time. This is done in order that each child may have an opportunity to assume responsibility, which is good training. The WAC unit is given the same efficient training that the boys get.

Marching to school in this community is saving gasoline and tires and the mothers are now satisfied that their young children will get safely to school and home again.

Ardis Reiwald

Harold M. Lambert

Why Not Make It Fun to Walk to School?

With school busses curtailed, and privately owned cars without much gasoline, our boys and girls in great numbers are walking to school for the first time in their lives. It means starting them off earlier in the morning, and helping them to enjoy it and not be sorry for themselves. In one community a big boy organized a "march" of neighborhood children, which dramatized the walk for them and protected the younger children on the rather long route. In any community the big children can be encouraged to form a group that will look after the little children, and thus take care of the street crossings along the way. And the walk in both directions can, with a little planning, be a lot of fun.

Through the Editor's Window

A Home Atmosphere That Encourages Study

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is possible to achieve a home atmosphere that encourages reading and study on the part of the young people, but unless the grownups in the family are naturally readers and students this will have to be done deliberately. With school opening next week, now is a good time to begin.

Even the six-year-old is not too young to be included in the plan. "We're all going to read and study more at home," you say in effect when the moment is right, and you guide the conversation into the why of it. What do books do for us? They tell us about other people and other lands, tell us how to make and do things, help us to think along new lines, give us rest and recreation and fun, and help us to grow.

First of all, let's look at our home with this in mind. Are there inviting places in which to read or study, convenient and comfortable, always waiting and ready, with the light just right and a place handy for keeping one's books? And are there enough of such places for each member of the family—or does it mean that whenever Jean sits down to read, Bob has no place, or that if Mother or Dad has a free moment the children are already sprawled in all the suitable chairs or have to vacate to some unprepared spot?

* * *

These may seem unimportant points but they make a tremendous difference. More homes remain bookless for lack of physical provision than most people realize. And logically so; for physical provision is evidence of a certain amount of mental appreciation and preparation.

In addition to attractive and inviting spots in which the various members can drop for pleasure-reading, the home that would encourage more quiet thinking and mental rather than physical activity needs to provide each member with a place for serious study. This is preferably a desk of one's own, well lighted, with a row or shelf of reference books and other study material. Lacking this, some other regular place, belonging to that particular member, should be provided, and his things considered sacrosanct when left neatly in that place. How few children in the family have this simple aid to study and privacy! And even when Dad and the children have such spots they call their own, how often Mother, having seen to the needs of all the rest, has reserved no such place for herself!

* * *

Providing these actual spots in which to read and study, and keeping them for the purpose, grows out of a mental attitude (1) toward the importance of such activity, and (2) toward the dignity of the individual—each individual—in the family. Thus, even the four-year-old should have his own place, where he may spread out his storybook or color the pictures in his paintbook.

If the mental attitude is right, based, as it must be, on mutual consideration, it will not be difficult to provide the quiet each member has a right to when he is enjoying a book or studying. "Donald is reading, dear," you tell Jean, who feels like rough-housing with the dog and keeps tumbling against her brother. When Jean learns to do her playing in the next room on that account, and Donald does the same for her, they have both learned something of value individually and as citizens of a democracy.

* * *

Where parents naturally read and study in the home, the children are likely to build up such habits also, although any home might well check itself to be sure each child has every opportunity to do so. But where parents are not readers, a special effort probably will have to be made. In such a case, parents and children, through their "family forum," through mealtime talk and in other ways, can help one another by quite frankly working together. In this way can be built, perhaps slowly but yet surely, a home atmosphere that encourages the rich experience that comes only through recreational reading and serious study.

Democratic Habits

Visions of quick achievement of democracy through political reforms or revolution will, as always, be disappointed, unless they are given substance in everyday habit, thought, and action.

Antioch Notes

First Day of School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The street stands empty as a heart bereft,
With not one child to break its patterned light and shade;
The house seems palace-like in size, and still
As autumn sunshine on a lonely hill;
The old dog broods beside the kitchen door
With one ear cocked expectantly;
My heart, too, a-tiptoe waits
To catch the sound of sturdy feet
Running from merry play,—
But no sound comes:
Our little boy
Trudged off to school today.

—OMA OLNA MARTIN

Magazines for China

Newspapers, magazines, and technical journals from the West are highly prized in China. The Cultural Relations Division of the State Department is sponsoring the micro-filming of about 50 popular and scientific magazines, and shipping them to China by plane.

The Newsletter, Ohio State University

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The Home Forum

Sure Solace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame; nothing but well and fair.

THESE EXALTED lines from Samson Agonistes by the great poet, Milton, challenge the sorrow and mourning that are the unhappy consequences of material belief.

Long before the time of Milton, the prophet Isaiah wrote: "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, . . . to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Surely this is balm for anxious days. No war, especially one involving a world, could be fought without an inevitable following of those who suffer and weep, as well as of those who longingly await the unreturning brave.

⁂

The call for men and women to arise and challenge the false belief which holds them back from true progress is imperative. To understand and to demonstrate in experience "the Spirit of the Lord" of which Isaiah writes, would be to gain a solace which constitutes one of humanity's greatest blessings.

To spiritually discern, even in a degree, "the Spirit of the Lord" is also to begin to understand the one creator and His one eternal creation. This creation does not consist of men and things made by a material deity, but is discerned in the unfoldment of the truth that Spirit, God, and His idea, man, are forever one; and that He is good, supreme, All. How common is the accepted belief that He is good, and how readily we acknowledge the Bible truth that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good," and yet how hesitant is our acceptance, and how tardy our application, of His allness.

⁂

To understand "the Spirit of the Lord" is also to discern God, not only as Father, Spirit, Love, but as the perfect and eternal Mind, which must be known mentally, that is, through ideas. Man, the offspring of Mind, is a spiritually mental concept. To be the child of God is to be the expression of the perfect Mind: and since that which is perfect must, logically, be eternal—even as that which is eternal must likewise be perfect—man, the reflection of God, is, in his true nature, perfect, eternal, deathless. The qualities of God expressed by man, His idea, constitute all that there really is of man. To see these ideas as undying and eternal is to find the key to life, eternal and harmonious.

No one has expressed the qualities of God more fully than did Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. His earthly career illustrated tenderness, gratitude, love, and every form of goodness. The characteristics he manifested were the qualities of God, which can neither die nor lack right manifestation. Thus, any promised place or time where parting is to be unknown really indicates a spiritual, rather than a material condition.

⁂

The spiritual understanding of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, was clear on this subject. It enabled her to write in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 45): "Glory be to God, and peace to the struggling hearts! Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-one-ment with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love."

What does one actually love in another? To spiritual thought it is apparent that the things loved are neither physical nor material. The essential attraction is spiritual—the lovable qualities expressed. These, being reflections of the Father-Mother God, are enduring. Divine qualities are never without entity and identity.

Many testify, joyfully, that when they have discerned man to be the reflection of Mind grief has given place to a capacity to see increasingly the divine qualities and to cultivate more earnestly the things which make all one in God!

The truth regarding this question is comprehensively stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 69 of Science and Health, where she writes: "Spiritually to understand that there is but one creator, God, unfolds all creation, confirms the Scriptures, brings the sweet assurance of no parting, no pain, and of man deathless and perfect and eternal."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Night Heron

A heron—harbinger of night—is flying
Above me toward the mist-enshrouded marsh,
Giving his call, more gutteral than harsh,
On heron-pleasure that the day is dying
And pools of evening below him lying,
No longer sultry in the glare and heat
Of summer sun, but silver-cool and sweet
With marshy odors fresh and satisfying.

His beating wings against the sky are gray,
And in the grayer mist soon fade away,—
As I resume my interrupted hoeing,
Here in my garden by the marshes' edge,
Of row on row of green potatoes growing
Near golden sweet grass and tall, tufted sedge.

—WILLIAM PLUMER FOWLER, in "Granite Ledges." (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FLOUNCE OF BRUSSELS NEEDLEPOINT LACE, MADE BETWEEN 1865 AND 1875

IN THE HISTORY of lace-making, Brussels needlepoint holds a high place. Famous for its exquisite fineness and workmanship, it was eagerly sought by collectors and ladies of fashion. An unusually beautiful example of Brussels "point de gaze" is this flounce with a floral design, said to have been made for the Empress Eugénie between 1865 and 1875. Following the prevailing fashion for naturalistic floral motifs, a border of iris, ferns, pansies, daisies, roses, foxglove, and lilies-of-the-valley stands out in relief against a background of delicate net. Above are graceful sprays of ivy, roses, and ferns. The lace was worked in strips on a dark parchment background, which would show up the threads, and the sections were then joined by a fine stitch known as the "point de raccroc." Frequently, tiny sprays or flowers concealed the joinings, as in this example. Even the quality of the thread was taken into consideration: only the finest obtainable was used, which was made from flax grown specially for the purpose. The greatest skill on the part of the lace-maker was necessary, for the pattern and the background were made simultaneously. The flounce, which is thought to have been made by a famous lace-making firm, the Verdé-Delisle Company of Brussels, was doubtless meant to trim the bodice of one of Eugénie's magnificent court gowns

H. H. A.

Stevenson's Own Guide to Dialect

THE HUMAN CONSCIENCE has fled of late the troublesome domain of conduct for what I should have supposed to be the less congenial field of art: there she may now be said to rage, and with special severity in all that touches dialect; so that in every novel the letters of the alphabet are tortured, and the reader wearied, to commemorate shades of mispronunciation. Now spelling is an art of great difficulty in my eyes, and I am inclined to lean upon the printer, even in common practice, rather than to venture abroad upon new quests. And the Scots tongue has an orthography of its own, lacking neither "authority nor author." Yet the temptation is great to lend a little guidance to the bewildered Englishman. Some simple phonetic artifice might defend your verses from barbarous handling, and yet not injure any vested interest. So it seems at first; but there are rocks ahead. Thus, if I wish the diphthong *ou* to have its proper value, I may write *oor* instead of *our*; many have done so and lived, and the pillars of the universe remained unshaken. But if I did so, and came presently to *doun*, which is the classical Scots spelling of the English *down*, I should begin to feel uneasy; and if I went on a little farther, and came to a classical Scots word, like *stour* or *dour* or *clour*, I should know precisely where I was—that is to say, that I was out of sight of land on those high seas of spelling reform in which so many strong swimmers have toiled vainly. To some the situation is exhilarating; as for me, I give one bubbling cry and sink. The compromise at which I have arrived is indefensible, and I have no thought of trying to defend it. As I have stuck for the most part to the proper spelling, I append a table of some common vowel sounds which no one need consult; and just to prove that I belong to my age and have in me the stuff of a reformer, I have used modification marks throughout. Thus I can tell myself, not without pride, that I have added a fresh stumbling-block for English readers, and to a page of print in my native tongue, have lent a new uncouthness. *Sed non nobis.*—From Introductory Note by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON to "Poems in Scots," in his "Complete Poems." (New York: Scribner.)

Sicherer Trost

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Nichts ist hier zu beweinen, nichts zu beklagen
Oder zu bereuen; keine Schwachheit, keine Verachtung,
Keine Schmähung und kein Tadel, nichts als Gutes und Schönes.

DIESE ERHABENEN Zeilen aus Samson Agonistes von dem großen Dichter Milton fordern das Leid und die Trauer, die die unglücklichen Folgen materiellen Glaubens sind, heraus.

Lange vor der Zeit Miltons schrieb der Prophet Jesaja: „Der Geist des Herrn Herrn ist über mir, darum daß mich der Herr gesalbt hat. Er hat mich gesandt, den Elenden zu predigen, die zerbrochenen Herzen zu verbinden, . . . zu schaffen den Traurigen zu Zion, daß ihnen Schmuck für Asche und Freudenöl für Traurigkeit und schöne Kleider für einen betrübten Geist gegeben werden". Wahrlich, dies ist Balsam für sorgenvolle Tage. Kein Krieg, besonders einer, in den eine Welt verwickelt ist, kann ausgefochten werden, ohne zu vermeiden, daß viele leiden und weinen, und viele sehnsüchtig die Tapferen erwarten, die nicht zurückkehren.

Der Aufruf an Männer und Frauen, sich zu erheben und die falschen Annahmen, die sie am wahren Fortschritt hindern, herauszufordern, ist gebieterisch. „Den Geist des Herrn", von dem Jesaja schreibt, verstehen und in der Erfahrung beweisen, würde sie einen Trost finden lassen, der eine der größten Segnungen der Menschheit ist.

„Den Geist des Herrn" auch nur einigermaßen geistig erkennen, heißt auch den einen Schöpfer und Seine eine Schöpfung verstehen. Diese Schöpfung besteht nicht aus Menschen und Dingen, die eine materielle Gottheit gemacht hat, sondern wird in der Entfaltung der Wahrheit erkannt, daß der Geist, Gott, und Seine Idee, der Mensch, ewig eins sind, und daß Gott gut, allerhaben, das All ist. Wie allgemein der angenommene Glaube ist, daß Er gut ist, und wie bereitwillig wir die biblische Wahrheit anerkennen, daß „Gott ansah alles, was er gemacht hatte, und daß es sehr gut war"; aber wie zögernd wir Seine Allheit annehmen, und wie langsam wir sie anwenden!

„Den Geist des Herrn" verstehen, heißt auch wissen, daß Gott nicht nur der Vater, der Geist, die Liebe, sondern auch das vollkommene und ewige Gemüt ist, das mental, d. h. durch Ideen erkannt werden muß. Der Mensch, der Sprößling des Gemüts, ist ein geistig mentaler Begriff. Gottes Kind sein, heißt der Ausdruck des vollkommenen Gemüts sein; und da das, was vollkommen ist, vernünftigerweise ewig sein muß—gerade wie das, was ewig ist, auch vollkommen sein muß—ist der Mensch, die Widerspiegelung Gottes, in seiner wahren Art vollkommen, ewig, todlos. Nur die vom Menschen, der Idee Gottes, ausgedrückten Eigenschaften Gottes, bilden das, woraus der Mensch wirklich besteht. Sehen, daß diese Ideen unvergänglich und ewig sind, heißt den Schlüssel zu ewigem und harmonischem Leben finden.

Niemand hat die Eigenschaften Gottes völliger ausgedrückt als der Wegweiser Christus Jesus. Seine irdische Laufbahn veranschaulichte Zärtlichkeit, Dankbarket, Liebe und Güte in jeder Form. Die Kennzeichen, die er bekundete, waren die Eigenschaften Gottes, die weder sterben noch rechter Kundwerdung ermangeln können. So weist jeder verheißene Ort und jede verheißene Zeit, wo Trennung unbekannt sein wird, wirklich auf einen geistigen, nicht materiellen Zustand hin.

Das geistige Verständnis Mary Baker Eddys, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, war in diesem Punkte klar. Es befähigte sie, im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 45) zu schreiben: „Ehre sei Gott und Friede den ringenden Herzen! Christus hat den Stein von der Tür menschlicher Hoffnung und menschlichen Glaubens gewälzt und hat sie durch die Offenbarung und den Beweis des Lebens in Gott zu der Möglichkeit des Einsseins mit der geistigen Idee des Menschen und seinem göttlichen Prinzip, der Liebe, emporgehoben".

Was liebt man eigentlich an einem andern? Dem geistigen Denken ist es klar, daß die Dinge, die man liebt, weder körperlich noch materiell sind. Die wesentliche Anziehung ist geistig—der Ausdruck liebenswürdiger Eigenschaften. Da diese Eigenschaften Widerspiegelungen des Vater-Mutter-Gottes sind, sind sie unveränderlich. Göttliche Eigenschaften sind nie ohne Entität und Identität.

Viele bezeugen freudig, daß durch ihre Erkenntnis des Menschen als die Widerspiegelung des Gemüts Kummer der Fähigkeit gewichen ist, die göttlichen Eigenschaften immer klarer zu sehen und ernstlicher die Dinge zu pflegen, die uns alle eins mit Gott machen.

Mrs. Eddy hat die Wahrheit betreffs dieser Frage auf Seite 69 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit kurz und bündig mit folgenden Worten festgestellt: „Geistig verstehen, daß es nur e i n e n Schöpfer gibt, Gott, entfaltet die ganze Schöpfung, bestätigt die Heilige Schrift und bringt die holde Gewißheit, daß es keine Trennung, keinen Schmerz gibt, und daß der Mensch todlos und vollkommen und ewig ist".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Captain and His Cricket

THE FIELDS ARE FULL of cheerful chirping now, as if earth were sending up some final tune before the frosts of autumn bring a white silence. When I wade among the purple asters and their petals tap against my legs, I keep remembering the Captain and what one cricket meant to him out there at sea.

For obvious reasons, he must remain nameless; but I can tell you that he was born on a small island off the north German coast. His father was a fisherman, as all his forebears had been. When I first met the Captain, he had grizzled hair, a stump of beard on a stubborn chin. His eyes were two coins of blue steel, his skin salt-bitten. For fifty years, he'd lived on the sea in one sort of boat or another. Clearly I recall the look of his hand spread on the stained tablecloth and how his ruddy eyebrows pulled together as he said:

"By the time I was ten, all the water lanes of our islands were familiar to me as the lines of my own hand." Meditatively he stared at the creases on his palm. They were deep, strong marks. "Today the lanes of the Atlantic—well—I know them, too."

⁂

He broke off abruptly, got up and went out of the cabin with his heavy, rolling gait. He was a barrel-bodied man, stout, though he ate little and as a rule spoke even less. Perhaps that's why his words stuck. He had the reputation of being one of the toughest officers in the service; but I must admit his patience with me, a landlubber, who'd volunteered for the duration. The Merchant Marine offers an opportunity for fellows like me, too old or untrained for the regular navy. It's risky enough to make you feel a part of the great push.

Already the *Gerty Gull*—let us call her, though, of course, it isn't her true name—had made two successful trips to South American ports. This was her third. Now she was heading homeward, about to thread a perilous way through the island-dotted Caribbean. She wasn't much to look at, but she had a staunch bottom and she held a lot of cargo. With sheets and pencil, I followed the Captain down into the hold to make a last check on the sacks. Odors of rubber, sugar-cane, and bananas drifted from dark cracks—ghosts of previous cargoes. Rapidly the Captain stepped among the sacks, his gimlet eyes exploring everything. Of a sudden, he stood stock-still with tilted head.

"A stowaway aboard—sssh—" His steely glance gleamed. "Listen!"

Taut, I listened.

Above the slap of water against the hull, above the creak of hawsers, a staccato tremolo rose.

Cat-quick the Captain stooped, scooped up something in his hand.

"A cricket," he muttered, "a luck creature." Childlike delight lit his harsh face. His fist was a gentle cage about the tiny body.

He waited, I waited, with sharp hope there in the odorous hold.

⁂

After a second, the cricket resumed its tune, briskly fiddled with its wiry legs inside the Captain's curled fingers. The seaman closed his eyes, dreamed of tall grasses and the sweet smell of Baltic earth.

"On Rügen, I used to hear them." At last he said huskily: "The crickets always sing loudest after the grass-tassels grow red. It is good to be a boy, to lie on the ground and hear them. The ground is warm. The clouds are white. They sail on their own sea—on an ocean of peace. It is for peace that I came to your country in 1921. Again there is war—war everywhere. But also *unser Gott* keeps on making crickets. *Das ist gut.*"

Gingerly he climbed the iron ladder with the little insect in his cupped hand.

⁂

It was Demetrios, the Greek steward, who whittled a wooden cage for our ship's stowaway.

"In my country are the sweetest singing crickets of the whole world. Prince Pericles and Philosopher Plato loved to listen to them. For long in Greece, the people have kept singing crickets in their houses. These little black ones shake out happiness as easily as you shake pepper into soup."

With pride, Demetrios hung his dainty contraption over the table in the Captain's cabin. Its bottom was about as big as a silver dollar. It was spool-shaped, with sides of laced reeds. Once, a few winters before, I'd seen a similar one at the museum in Toulon, a Roman cricket cage, no doubt copied from the Greek and brought by Caesar's legions into southern Gaul, that unhappy region we now call "Occupied France." At any rate, the Captain's cricket seemed comfortable in his new quarters and did his best tunes during our dinner-time, despite the noise and clatter of dishes. The little field creature was faithful to the habits of his tribe, though now a-voyage on strange waters! Somehow his fiddle feet realized the hour of dusk, the moment when night began to walk over the sea.

Our meals took on a new brightness. We men, accustomed to be gruff with one another, loosed our smothered tenderness upon this bizarre, black insect. Ulri, the Swede, saved his choicest bits of celery to push between the reeds of the cage. MacPherson, the first mate, flaked off slivers of cheese and looked downcast because my offering of a berry seemed preferred. The Captain sat silently smiling, whenever his cricket chirped. His eyes lost their steeliness, forgot for a while all ugly sights. Men need only a small song in their midst to bind them together and make their hearts glad!

⁂

Very solemnly, the day we docked, the Captain cut the cord—the green cord from which the cage had swung back and forth above our table.

"He has earned his freedom," the Captain said, answering the question on our faces. He slid Demetrios' cage in his pocket, left its flap up so that the cricket could breathe.

With solemn steps he strode down the gang-plank and took the ferry to Staten Island, where he gave the cage to his grandson. Six-year-old Franz opened the minute door, watched the insect leap away. The Captain put his seamed hand on the child's head.

"Every creature needs its own freedom. Remember this, mein Fränzchen. His is the grass. Mine is the sea."

PETER TALLANT

Portrait of Three Children

The wave rising behind you has not yet broken.
The morning sun, subservient to no moon,
Wakes now the warm, wet mirror of the sand.
Always the same wind blows,
Carrying salt and fresh
The words your young lips have spoken.
The eldest has new wisdom in her eyes,
Her hair dark-blowing against the summer skies,
And you, the second, forever offer me
The outstretched gift of your hand.
The other leans on the air,
Bent at the wrist, like a flower.
The youngest turns to the shell
Lying where the sea-water stays,
A shell curving upward to hold
As the toes curve downward to hold
The shell is white as your thoughts.
Your flesh is rosy as sunrise twice-seen,
Once in the air and once in the mirror-sand.
Almost I hear the sound of your laughter
In this room.
The salt wind is on my face
As you run in your circled frame
Beyond time, beyond love, beyond space.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

With Nine Passengers Inside

FIFTY MILES NORTH of Utica, New York, as the crow flies, there is a village. What there was of it in the old days lay in the bottom of a bay of land bounded on the north, south, and west by wooded hills, with some stone-mason work in them older than the Vatican. But now the beautiful town rises like a spring-tide high up the green sides of the bay. Once in twenty-four hours over the south hill lurched a stagecoach. The tin horn was whipped out of its sheath by the driver, and a short, sharp, nasal twang rang out, rising sometimes in one long clear note, that warbled away in an acoustic ringlet, like its aristocratic cousin with a mouth like a brazen morning-glory—the bugle.

Every thing in the little village was broad awake. Doors flew open, faces were framed in at the windows, children hung on the gates. Then the driver gathered up the ribbons of his four-in-hand, swung off from the coach-top his long-lashed whip with its silken cracker, flicked artistically the off leader's "nigh" ear, gave the wheelers a neighborly slap, and with jingle of chains and rattle of bolt, and a sea-going rock and swing, down the hill he thundered and through the main street, the horses' ears laid close to their heads like a running rabbit's, a great cloud of dust rolling up behind the leather "boot" the color of an elephant, the passengers looking out at the stage windows, until, with a jolt and one sharp summons of the horn, like the note of a vexed and exasperated bee, the craft brings-to at the Post Office, and the driver whirls the padlocked pouch out from under his mighty boots to the ground, and then exploding the tip-end of his twelve-foot lash like a pistol shot, he makes a sweep and comes about with a rattling halt in front of the stage-house. . . .

Think of that coach creeping like an insect, for sixpence a mile, and five miles to the hour, to and fro between East and West, the only established means of communication! Think of its nine passengers inside. . . . They get in all strangers. . . . There are ten sorts of feet, and two of a sort, dovetailed in a queer mosaic upon the coach-floor. The door closes with a bang, the driver fires a ringing shot or two from his whip-lash, and away they pitch and lurch. Think of them riding all day, all night, all day again, crushed hats and elbowed ribs, jumping up and bouncing down into each other's laps every little while with some plunge of the coach; butting at each other in a belligerent way, now and then . . . begging each other's pardon, laughing at each other's mishaps, strangers three hours ago, getting to know each other heartily, and parting at last with a clasp of the hand and a sigh of regret. I think a fifty-mile battering in a stage-coach used to shake people out of the shell of their crustaceous proprieties, and make more lifelong friends than a voyage of five thousand miles by rail.—From "The World on Wheels," by BENJ. F. TAYLOR. (1874.)

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

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The Christian Science Monitor

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With the Monitor's Correspondents on Two Key Fronts in the Pacific

Canadians Aid Homeland In Kiska Drive

Marching side by side with American troops a precedent was set in two nations' annals.

Aleutians

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific

ADAK, Alaska, Sept. 4—Weeks before it was announced that Canadians would be "in the Kiska deal," their trim olive-drab battle dress and black berets had become a familiar sight around Adak. They were guests as well as soldiers-in-arms. In their free time, the Canadians could be found lined up with United States soldiers and sailors at the movie houses, the post exchanges, and the ship's service on the base.

A substantial number of troops of the 13th Canadian Infantry Brigade took part in the occupation of Kiska and their presence in the campaign marked the first time in the history of the two countries that United States and Canadian soldiers marched side by side toward a military objective on American soil. The taking of Kiska was a United Nations undertaking.

Commanded by Brigadier Harry W. Foster, the Canadians arrived on Adak several weeks before the unopposed landing on Kiska was carried out and pitched their tents on one of the tundra-matted hillsides. For political as well as security reasons, all mention of their presence by correspondents in this area was prohibited.

Press Interview

Shortly after their arrival, however, Brigadier Foster met the United States reporters (the Canadians now have their own press corps) and was interviewed at his quarters. He discussed candidly the political implications of his troops' presence in this theater. He asked the reporters to handle the political issues with care.

Early in the war, the Mackenzie King Government promised that conscription would be used only for home defense. Draftees went overseas only on a volunteer basis. The proposition was not new. As long ago as the middle of the last century, its precedent was embodied in the British North American Act.

But, as Brigadier Foster pointed out, in the nineteenth century a man could defend his homeland almost from his own patch of ground—and often did. Today, bombing planes with a 2,000 mile range have annihilated older concepts of boundaries. Brigadier Foster undoubtedly was stating the Canadian Government's present position when he said that "Canadian soldiers are defending Canada" on Kiska Island.

Reinforced Regiment

Their force consists of what the U. S. Army calls a reinforced regiment but what the Canadians designate as a reinforced infantry brigade. Under Brigadier Foster's command are the Regiment de Hull, the Canadian Fusileers, the Rocky Mountain Rangers, and the Second Battalion of the Winnipeg Grenadiers. The First Battalion was lost at Hong Kong. About 20 per cent of the troops are French Canadians, commanded by French Canadian officers.

Brigadier Foster has rearranged his staff to correspond with a United States task force. To simplify questions of rank for their American colleagues, the Brigadier and as many of his officers as could get them have been wearing United States insignia. Four of the officers on the headquarters staff were in the Dieppe raid last year and others have seen service in England and France.

Brigadier Foster's superior officer is Maj. Gen. George Randolph Pearkes, Commanding General of the Canadian Pacific Coast Command. General Pearkes is a member of the joint command strategy board in this area.

Y. W. C. A. in Norway Feels Quisling Hand

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM — The Quisling authorities in Norway have considerably restricted the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in the Nazi-held country, delegates at the Y. M. C. A. conference at Gothenburg, Sweden, were told.

In an address to the conference, the Norwegian representive, Liv Natvig, wife of a Norwegian pastor, revealed that the Y. W. C. A. has been refused the use of meeting rooms and that a promising scout activity has been prohibited by the Quisling government. Several Y. W. C. A. workers, she stated, have been mobilized for compulsory labor service by the authorities.

The speaker announced that a strict censorship had been put into effect against religious book publishers and the few remaining Christian journals in Norway have been suppressed.

The Battle of Italy: The Scene, The Action, and Possible Developments

Russell Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Where Allied Armies Are Striking at Hitler's Fortress Europe

Solid black arrows show where the British Eighth Army has established beachheads on the Italian toe, while the stars locate the sites of the most recent and heaviest bombing attacks against Axis communication links. Broken arrows indicate possible new invasion thrusts by powerful American and British forces still in Sicily.

Canadians Find No Germans

By Ross Munro

Representing the Combined Canadian Press
Distributed by the Associated Press

With the Canadians in Italy, Sept. 4—Coastal defenses here were negligible. The beaches were unmined and there was only a little barbed wire. A handful of Italian soldiers on the shoreline surrendered immediately.

A few civilians greeted our men with hand waves and smiles, some of them parading around with white flags. They said the Germans had withdrawn to the hills.

So far I haven't seen a single German, although I saw one batch of 20 Italians rounded up near the beach.

British troops shared with the Canadians the honor of making the first bridgehead on the European mainland. The Royal Navy and a flotilla of the Royal Canadian Navy ferried the Canadians over the Messina Strait in various types of assault craft under a two-hour thundering barrage from 8th Army gunners on Sicily.

Occasionally enemy guns winked back, but on the Canadian sector the whole operation was a complete success, as it was at Pachino.

Sailing in under the tremendous British barrage, which lighted the smooth waters of Messina Strait with a thousand flashes as the guns pounded from 3:30 a. m. until daylight, was one of the most thrilling sights this war has produced.

We could see the whole Sicilian coast a flaming mass of gunfire. Shells whined overhead and ears were dinned by the crash of artillery.

Chinese Seamen To Have N. Y. Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Chinese seamen, who in recent years charged they had been received with little hospitality in New York City and were sometimes refused shore leave here, will soon have their own recreational headquarters—a club to be opened at 24 Pell Street, in the heart of Chinatown—on Sept. 12.

Mrs. Roosevelt Tours Through Roads Of Canberra's Blooms

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited all sections of this Australian capital city today, winding by automobile through lane after lane of Beautiful Wattle blossoms, the national flower.

Then, accompanied by Lady Gowrie, wife of the Governor General of Australia, Mrs. Roosevelt planted a tree on the grounds of the American Legation, and visited an American naval establishment, where she spoke.

She also inspected the Australian war memorial and the Canberra services hut, and visited Prime Minister John Curtin at Government House.

The streets everywhere were lined with persons hoping to catch a glance of Mrs. Roosevelt. Many of the Australian children had American flags.

The American Legation, still in the process of building, which when it is completed after the war will have cost £80,000, was the scene of Mrs. Roosevelt's first appearance this morning.

Hill Fires Only Activity Sign As Allies Approached Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 4 (AP)—A few fires on hills were the only signs of activity on the Calabrian coast when a great fleet of invasion craft carrying the British and Canadian invasion force approached the landing area on the Italian mainland.

This report was brought back by an RAF Spitfire pilot who was one of the first men to obtain a complete view of the opening stage of the invasion.

Early yesterday morning, at the end of a reconnaissance flight over military areas in the toe of Italy where the Eighth Army struck, Flying Officer George Craig passed over the Messina Strait.

"The first sign of the invasion visible from the air was a flotilla of large warships skirting the coast," he said. "They were going at top speed causing a zig-zag wake. In the Strait of Messina I could see many scores of small craft sailing in formation. From my height they appeared like large shoals of fish turning with their leaders as one unit toward the Italian mainland.

"During the time I was in that area I think mine was the only aircraft in the sky. A few miles inland I could see fires in the hills but otherwise no activity."

Flying Officer Craig is a veteran reconnaissance flier who also witnessed the first Allied landings in Sicily.

Yesterday's attack on the toe of Italy was much different in appearance from the air, he was quoted as saying in an announcement by the RAF, because large vessels which were widely used in the Sicilian landings had been displaced by fleets of much smaller landing craft better suited to the narrow Strait.

Plea for Democracy

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 4 (AP)—The Allies should exercise extreme caution in setting up new governments in conquered countries to be sure they are "truly democratic," says Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

Japan's 'Supermen' Upset In Jungle by Americans

Fantastic stories of miniature Frankensteins are found to be false—Battles in and around the Solomons disclosed fact that the Japanese were no more than ordinary fighters and in some cases inferior.

South Pacific

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Sept. 1. Delayed—Is the Japanese jungle fighter a superman as so frequently pictured?

Some news accounts originating in this area have so vividly described the exploits of tree snipers, night stalkers, and "slinking phantoms like madmen racing around the jungle in split-toe sneakers" that the belief has rapidly spread that we are not fighting ordinary soldiers.

Descriptions of countless imaginative contraptions used by the enemy in his jungle fighting has led some observers to conjure up a picture of something in the nature of miniature Frankensteins in wrap-around leggings and tortoise-shell glasses.

These stories together with word-of-mouth accounts which inevitably take on color en route homeward have been so injurious that at times it has been possible to see the results in the thinking of fresh troops coming to this area who have not had a chance to find out for themselves.

Ordinary or Inferior

The pictures themselves are false Looking back on the battles of Viru and Munda and around Bairoko Harbor it is impossible to state that the Japanese defenders have been anything more than ordinary and in some cases inferior.

This is not only the opinion of the writer, formed after first-hand observation of nearly every major land action in the recent campaign in the Solomons; it is the studied conclusion of countless field commanders given in off-the-record talks.

Analyzing the Japanese ground soldier, he is found to be tenacious and at times willing to be killed rather than give up a position. Large numbers of enemy troops stuck to fight what they knew was the futile delaying action at Munda, whereas in other battle areas similar circumstances might have resulted in mass surrenders.

However, cases in which the Japanese at bay has preferred obliteration rather than surrender are highly overrated and rare. This correspondent has seen too many Japanese beg for mercy on the field and has seen too many prisoners delighted to be out of the war.

Trained in Good Weapons

Undoubtedly as a soldier the Japanese has been well trained in the use of excellent weapons and has over a period of time learned to stand the peculiar rigors of the jungle, living on short rations and foraging in the bush for subsistence when necessary.

For the average Japanese soldier this war is a career. He has been taught to love fighting, where the American soldier regards it as a nasty job and is anxious to get it over with and go home.

The Japanese in the field never expects to return to his homeland and is not even permitted to talk about it. He is fanatically devoted to his cause, but similar fanaticism hasn't improved the prospects of the Nazis in Russia, and history has proved there is no substitute for practical militarism. That is where American troops are already gaining the advantage.

Fail to Cause Panic

On occasions when Japanese raiding parties crashed into American bivouacs screaming and darting about in a fashion designed to create fear and panic, the Allied counterattack has been in nine cases out of ten so powerful that the attackers have been forced to withdraw after heavy losses and practically no gains.

There were numerous attacks on New Georgia Island, where the fire of the American troops was so intense that seasoned Japanese naval landing troops—the so-called cream of Japan's ground troops—abandoned all their gear and fled.

When it comes to savage hand-to-hand combat, utilizing all the terrible arts of short rushes, knife and bayonet fighting, and rousing war cries, the Japanese could readily learn a few lessons from American Marine raiders.

Strategems Uncovered

It is true that the Japanese soldier has developed a few strategems and implementing devices which once were new and effective. But experienced troops can easily discover and overcome them. Burlap-clad Japanese tree snipers were originally a serious threat until a method was discovered that could effectively dispose of them. And the enemy ruse of seeking to draw night fire so as to locate the position of automatic weapons was soon discovered and fire withheld until the proper time.

In night attacks maneuvering by the enemy has been well planned and often effective not so much because of his use of ruses but because the enemy in most cases has been on familiar trails in the hills and dales of the surrounding area.

Defense on Usual Lines

On defense the enemy has been powerful, as the pillboxes and well-dug-in machine-gun nests around Munda showed. But this has been nothing more than ordinary defense built up and developed over a period of time, and, according to defense experts on the spot, easily duplicated and improved upon by American troops.

The abortive attack by American forces against Bairoko on July 20 failed, not because of impregnable defenses, but because the attacking force was combating heavy machine guns and large caliber mortars with light automatic weapons and grenades. When Army troops later drove up overland from Munda with heavier weapons these same defenses were easily broken down.

No small number of the stories of Japanese jungle "supermen" have been merely correspondents' explanations for the length of time which has been necessary to break the opposition in New Georgia and Guadalcanal. In both campaigns the duration of fighting has been longer than originally expected.

In New Georgia it was due not so much to the formidable foes as to fact that it was a particularly tough tactical problem in which the geographical situation of the Munda airfield prohibited a more preferable encircling movement from the rear. Moreover in New Georgia as in Guadalcanal many of the troops employed had never fought any kind of battle before.

Far Cry Fro.. America

It is not to be wondered that a relatively small number of American soldiers have been unable to stand the strain of battle on New Georgia and that a few officers had to be relieved.

It is a long step from the factories, schools, and offices of Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities to the swamps, tangled brush, and equatorial heat of the Solomons.

No army goes into battle for the first time without going through a sifting and reshuffling of its line-up. As has been shown by other units employed in New Georgia, previous experience in jungle fighting has taught them how to overcome obstacles and counter enemy strategems in a manner which has brought resounding success to our side.

Those Army and Marine units who carried with them to New Georgia lessons learned at Tulagi and the Matinikau River had very little difficulty in meeting and whipping their opponents.

They proved the well-established opinion now held here that the American soldier, given the right type of training and proper mental indoctrination, has superior fighting ability and can easily lay the bogey of Japan's "supermen."

Maisky for Ministerial Parley

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP) — Ivan Maisky, former Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain and now Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has agreed with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Ambassador John G. Winant that it would be a good idea to hold a three-power conference on a foreign-minister level, it was disclosed here.

So far, however, neither the place nor the date for such a parley as was proposed by Prime Minister Churchill in Quebec earlier this week has been agreed upon.

Spadework for the big-three session was slowed down temporarily by the illness of Mr. Maisky, who was described as indisposed and not seriously ill.

Gromyko Pleased

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador-designate, called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday with a communication from his Government.

Mr. Gromyko did not divulge the subject of his visit, and was noncommittal when asked about prospects for a tripartite conference of British, Soviet and American foreign ministers soon.

When Allied invasion of the Italian mainland was mentioned, however, he smiled and said emphatically:

"That's good news."

Britain Seeks Machinery To Increase Coal Output

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Maj. Gen. K. C. Appleyard, who was chief engineer to the British Army in France, is now in the United States negotiating for strip mining machinery by which Britain hopes to obtain 20,000,000 tons of coal from open pits next year, it was disclosed today.

The present annual pit output is about 5,200,000 tons.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.)	150,000
Previous day's sales	397,875
1943 vol. to date	213,516,802
1942 vol. to date	68,389,547

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	59	58⅞	59	+ ½
Air Reduction 1a	4	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	3	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	+1
Allied Mills ½g	14	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ¼
Allied Strs (.60)	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Alpha P Chem ¾g	2	22	21½	21½	+ ¼
Amal Leather	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	31	30¾	31	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½e	1	68½	68½	68½	+1
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	58	58	58	— ½
Am Bosch (½e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Can (3)	2	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Am Can pf (7) †	10	185	185	185	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	6	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
Am Chicle (4a) †	20	106	106	106	+1
Am & For Power	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Am&FP$6pf 2.85k	3	74	73	73	—1
Am&FP$7pf 3.32k	3	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	6	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	69	69	69	
Am Ice	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (½e)	1	63	63	63	+1
Am Internat ¼g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½k	3	102⅜	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Am News 1.80 †	40	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Am Pow & Light	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	3	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Roll Mill .60g	13	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	110	68¼	68	68	
Am Safety Raz ½s	1	13	13	13	— ½
Am Seating ½g	12	16	16	16	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Am Snuff pf (6) †	10	151	151	151	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	4	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	157½	157¼	157½	+ ⅝
Am Tobacco B (3a)	1	57	57	57	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6) †	10	144½	144½	144½	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Viscose 1½g	3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Am Water Works	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	3	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Anac W&C ½g †	50	26	26	26	
APW Paper	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Armour Ill	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Armour Ill pf †	30	79½	79½	79½	
Armstrong Ck ¾g	6	38	37¾	38	
Assd Dry Gds ¾g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Associates Inv 1½	2	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¾
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	50	105	105	105	— ¼
Atch T & SF 4½g	4	59½	59	59	— ⅝
Atl Coast L 1½g	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
Atlas Corp (½g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Atlas Pow 2¼g †	10	63¼	63¼	63¼	
Austin Nichols	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
Aviation Co (.10g)	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾g	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	14	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks 3g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Beech-Nut Pack 4	1	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+ ½
Belding-Hem (.80)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	1	35	35	35	
Benef In L (.60g)		16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	9	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Boeing Airpl (1g)	2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	16	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	34	34	34	
Budd Mfg	2	6½	6½	6½	
Budd Mfg pf †	50	98	98	98	—1½
Budd M $5pf 5 †	50	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅝
Budd Wheel (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Bullard Co 1½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Bur Add Mach .60	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Bush TB pf2¼k †	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ½
Butler Bros (.45g)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
C					
Calif Pack (1½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	10	7	7	7	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	5	9½	9½	9½	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	43	43	43	
Caro C & O (5) †	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	9	4½	4⅛	4½	
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¾
Celanese Corp (1g)	1	37	37	37	+ ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	37	37	37	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Cert-teed 6 pf †	30	53¼	53¼	53¼	
Ches & Ohio (3)	8	46⅜	46⅜	46½	
Chi & E Ill	17	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
Chi&E I A 1.59g	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Chi Grt West	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Cp 2¼g	5	79¼	79	79¼	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	1	39	39	39	+ ¾
Cluett Peab 1½g	2	37	37	37	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	1	23	23	23	
Col-P-P pf4¼ †	30	108	108	108	
Col & South †	90	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
Col & So 1pf †	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf †	30	12	11¾	12	+ ½
Colum G & E	20	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Col G&El 5pf 5 †	10	64½	64½	64½	— ½
Col G&E 6 pf b	1	71	71	71	— ½
Coml Credit (3)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
Coml Credi pf 4¼	1	107	107	107	
Coml Invest Tr (3)	8	43¼	43	43	
Coml Solvents .30e	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	18	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Com&S pf 3¼k	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
Con C pr pf 6½ †	30	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¾
Cons Copperm .10g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Consol Coal pf 2½a	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Consm P pf 4½ †	20	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104	104	104	+ ¼
Cons Film pf ¾k	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	13	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Cons Vultee (1g)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Cont Can (¾g)	11	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
Cont Diam F .65g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48	48	48	
Cont Motors (.45g)	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	60	60	60	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	186	186	186	— ¼
Cornell-Dub El ¾g	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	105⅞	105½	105½	— ⅜
Cuba RR pf †	150	21	21	21	+ ¼
Cuban-AmSug .40g	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Cudahy Packing	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	17	7½	7½	7½	
D					
Davison Chem (1g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90g	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	120	31¼	30½	30½	— ¾
Diam Match pf1½	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor ½g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	97	97	97	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	60	44½	44⅜	44½	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	2	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	— ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	3	138	137	137	—1⅞
du Pont deN 3g	1	145½	145½	145½	+ ½
E					
El Auto-Lite 1½g	1	36	36	36	
Elec Boat (1½g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	4	73¾	73	73	— ¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	3	77½	77	77	—1
El Paso N G 2.40	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
Eng Pub Service	77	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
EngPS$5½pf5½ †	15	87½	87	87½	+ ¾
Erie RR (½g)	2	12	12	12	
Erie RR ct ½g	7	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Evans Products	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
F					
Fed L&T pf (6) †*	20	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¾
Fed Motor Tr .30g	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Fed Mogul (1)	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.60a	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Firest T&R 1½g	2	40	40	40	
Flintkote ½g	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¾
FollansbeeStl pf †	20	45	45	45	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	20	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ½
G					
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Gar (Robert) ¼e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	5	42½	42¼	42½	+ ½
Gen Baking .45g	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Gen Cable	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gen Cable A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Gen Cb pf 5¼k †	10	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	—1⅞
Gen Cigar 1	1	27	27	27	Sep 3
Gen Elec (1.40)	7	37¼	37⅛	37¼	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.20g	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Mills (4)	1	106	105	105	
Gen Mills 5 pf5 †	20	132½	132½	132½	
Gen Motors 1½g	23	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¾g)	2	20½	20⅜	20½	
Gen Pub Service	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾g	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Real&Util	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen S C pf 4½k †	60	80⅞	80½	80⅞	+1⅞
Gen Shoe ¾g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½g	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Gillette Saf R ¼g	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	1	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90g	1	19	19	19	
Gobel (Adolf)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F 1g	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	— ½
Goodyear Tire 1½g	6	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
Gotr Hosiery (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Grand Union	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1e	1	13½	13½	13½	
Guantan Sug pf †	20	130	130	130	— ¾
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	3	36	36	36	+ ¼
Gulf Oil 1	6	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
H					
Hayes Indust .15e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	60	104	104	104	+ ¼
Hercules P pf 6 †	20	135½	135	135	—1
Hollander & Son 1g	1	16½	16½	16½	+2
Holly Sugar (1)	1	13	13	13	
Homestake Mining	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Houd-Hersh B ½e	4	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
Houston L&P 3.60	1	60½	60½	60½	
Houston Oil	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Hudson Bay (h2)	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Hudson Motor .10g	11	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
I					
Illinois Central	7	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ½
Ill Cent LL (4) †	40	45	45	45	+ ¾
Ill Central pf	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Indpls P & L 1.20	1	17	17	17	
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Inspirat C Cop ¾g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Inger-Rand 4½g	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	+1¾
Inland Steel (3g)	1	74	74	74	
Interlake Iron ½e	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	172	172	172	—1
Int Harvester (2)	6	68¾	68¼	68½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Int Mining	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	3	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
Int Paper	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Int Ry pf 1¼k †	70	63	63	63	+ ½
Int Pap pf (5)	3	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	37	37	37	+1
Int Tel & Tel	7	13½	13⅛	13½	
Interst Dept S 1	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
J					
Johns-Manv 1½g	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	
Jones & L Stl (2)	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg .80	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
K					
Kennecott C 1¾g	5	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	4	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
L					
Lambert Co (1½)	1	24	24	24	
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Leh Val RR (1a)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Lehman Corp 1e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Lerner Stores (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Libby McN&L .45g	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
Liggett&M pf 7 †	40	182	182	182	+1
Lima Locomo 1e	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Lockheed Airc (1e)	12	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	
Long-Bell Lbr A	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¾g	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
M					
MacA&Forb 1.30g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅞
Mack Trucks (1g)	2	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Manati Sugar	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
Marine Mid (.16g)	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
MarktStRy pr pf †	210	15½	15	15½	— ⅞
Marshall Field .80	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
McCall Corp 1.40	1	21½	21½	21½	
McGraw Elec (1)	2	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
McIntyre P h2.22a	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ½
McK&Rob pf5¼ †*	20	110	110	110	
Mead Corp .(45g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Miami Copper ¼g	4	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	4	26	25½	26	+ ½
Minn-Moline	1	6	6	6	
Mission Corp .85e	3	21	21	21	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
Mon Ch pf c 4 †	90	112½	112½	112½	—1½
Montgom Ward (2)	3	48¾	48⅝	48¾	+ ¼
Morris & Essex †	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Motor Wheel .60g	2	16	16	16	— ⅜
Mueller Br 1.20g	6	25½	25	25	
Murray Corp ¼g	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
N					
NashKelvinator ¼g	10	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Acme (1½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
Nat Aviation ¼g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Nat Biscuit 1.20	3	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	2	27	27	27	
Nat Dairy Pr .65g	4	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
Nat Distillers (2)	4	31½	31⅜	31½	
Nat En & Stpg ⅞g	4	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Nat Lead (½)	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Nat Lead pf A7 †	100	173	172¾	172¾	—1¾
Nat Oil Prod ½g	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Nat Pow & Lt	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Nat Supply	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Nat S5½pf5½ †	40	71	71	71	+ ½
Nat Sup $2 pf 1k	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Natomas Company	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp ¾g	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Newberry JJ 2.40	1	55	55	55	
Newmont M 1½g	1	29½	29½	29½	
Newport Ind .60g	14	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Newp N Ship 1½g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
NY Air Brake 1½g	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
NY Cent RR 1½g	17	16	15⅞	15⅞	
NY Chi&StL	2	20⅝	20½	20¾	— ⅜
NY Chi&StL pf	2	61	60½	60½	— ½
NY Lack&W †	50	43½	43½	43½	—1½
NY NH&H	7	1	1	1	+ ⅛
NY NH&H pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Norf&Westn 10 †	10	181½	181½	181½	+1
No Am Avia (1e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
N Am Co5¾pf2⅞	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
No Amer Co .96t	12	17	16⅞	17	
Northern Pac 1g	1	14	14	14	
Norw Pharm .30g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
O					
Ohil Oil (¼g)	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Omnibus Corp	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Omnibus C pf 8 †	40	90	90	90	
Otis Elevator .65g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Owens-Ill Glass 2	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
P					
Pac Coast 1pf †	60	51	50	51	—1
Pac Coast 2pf †	70	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅜
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	2	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Pac T&T 2¼g †	20	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¾
Pac Tin Corp	5	5½	5⅜	5½	
Packard Mot .10g	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Pan Am Airways	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Park P&R (.10g)	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Param Pict 1.20	5	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
Parke Davis .90g	7	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
Park Utah Con M	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Parmelee Transport	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Penn Cent Airl	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Penn RR (1g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Pepsi-Cola (1g)	3	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	4	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	120	50	49⅞	50	+ ½
Phila Elec .30g	8	19½	19¼	19¼	
Phila El $1 pf 1	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Philip Morris 3a	1	82	82	82	
Phillips Pet (2)	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Pitt&West Va	1	12½	12½	12½	
Pitt Steel 5pf	80	45	45	45	
Postal Tel pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Pressed St Car ¼g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Procter&Gam (2)	2	56	56	56	+ ¾
Pub Svc NJ ¾g	5	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Pub S NJ 7pf †	50	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅜
Pub S NJ 6pf 6 †	30	101⅞	101¾	101¾	+ ½
Pub S NJ$5pf5 †	20	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
Pullman (1½g)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Pure Oil (½e)	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Pure Oil 5pf (5)	1	106	106	106	+ ½
R					
Radio C of A .20g	14	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Radio pf (3½)	4	69	68½	69	+ ½
Radio-Keith-Orph	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
RR S Ill C Stk †	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Raymnier Inc ¾g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Reis R&Co 1pf †	10	68	68	68	— ½
Reming Rand 1g	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
R & Saratoga 8 †	20	87	87	87	
Republic Steel ¾g	7	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Rev C&B7pf ¾g †	50	86	86	86	— ¾
Reynolds Mtls ½e	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Reynolds T B 1.40	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	3	42⅞	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
St Joseph Ld 1½g	3	30⅝	30½	30⅝	
St L-San Fran	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
St L-San Fran pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Savage Arms ¾g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Servel Inc (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Seaboard Air Line	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Seaboard Oil (1)	2	22½	22½	22½	
Sears Roebuck (3)	2	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
Sharon Stl ¾g	3	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Shattuck (FG).40	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Sharp & Doh pf3½	1	70	70	70	+ ½
Sinclair Oil ½	12	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Skelly Oil ¾g	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Sloss-Sh pf1.20 †	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Socony-Vacuum ½	12	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
So Am G&P (.10g)	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
So PRico Sug 3½g	9	30	29⅞	29⅞	
Sou Cal Edis 1½	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
Southern Pac 1g	15	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Ry (2g)	6	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	
South Ry pf 3⅝g	1	42	42	42	+ ¾
Sperry Corp (¾g)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
Spicer Mfg 2¼g	5	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
Spiegel Inc	6	6½	6⅜	6½	
Spiegel pf 4½ †	120	54½	54½	54½	
Stand Brands .10g	17	7	6⅞	7	
Stand Gas & El	2	1	1	1	
Std G&E $4 pf	3	2	3	3	+ ⅛
Stand O Cal 1.35g	9	37½	37¼	37¼	
Stand Oil Ind (1a)	4	35⅞	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Stand Oil NJ 1a	14	58⅜	58	58¼	
Stand Oil Ohio 1½	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Stand Steel Sprg	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Sterling Drug 2¼g	4	61¾	61¼	61¼	
Stokely Bros	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Stone&Webster ¼e	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Sunshine Mng .35g	8	5½	5½	5½	
Superior Oil .05e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Superior Stl 1.20	1	16	16	16	— ¼
Swift & Co 1.20a	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Swift Intl (2)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
Sylvan El Prod ¾g	5	33	32⅞	33	+ ¼
Syming-Gould ¼g	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
T					
Texas Co 2	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
Tex Pac C&O .40	6	16	15¾	15¾	
The Fair	1	6	6	6	—1
Thermoid Co .40	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Thompson Pr ¾g	2	29½	29½	29½	
Tide Wat A Oil .60	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
TideWat pf4½ †	10	98⅜	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Trans & West Air	3	22	22	22	+ ¼
Twent C-Fox (1g)	9	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ¼
Twent C-F pf 1½	3	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	
Twin City Rapid Tr	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Twin Coach ½e	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
U					
Union Bag&Pap	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Union Carbide (3)	4	81⅛	80½	80½	—1
Union Oil Cal (1)	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
Union El pf 4½ †	10	112	112	112	— ¼
Unit Aircraft 1½g	10	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Unit Airc pf 5	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅛
Unit Corp	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Unit Corp pf 1k	17	32⅜	32	32¼	— ⅛
Unit Drug	5	12½	12½	12½	
Unit Gas ImEDist	32	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Unit Mer & Mfr 2	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
US & For Sec	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
US Freight ¾g	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
US Gypsum (2)	2	69½	69½	69½	— ½
US Gypsum pf7 †	20	175½	175½	175½	
US Lines	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
US Real & Imp	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
US Rubber ½g	11	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
US Rubber 1 pf 6g	3	128	127¾	127¾	+ ¼
US Steel (3g)	9	52½	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅛
US Steel pf 7	2	119⅞	119¾	119⅞	+ ⅛
Uni Stores A	13	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Univ Leaf Tob 4 †	30	68½	68½	68½	
V					
Van Norm M T ¾g	1	10½	10½	10½	
Va Caro Chem	6	4	4	4	+ ¼
Va-C Chem 6pt 3k	4	50⅝	49½	50⅝	+1⅛
W					
Wabash RR pf4½g	2	36	36	36	— ⅛
Waldorf Sys (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Walker H G&W h4	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Walworth Co .30e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Ward Bak pf 2.30k	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Warner Bros Pict	9	13	12¾	13	
Waukesha Motor 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
West Pen E A7 †	40	84	84	84	+ ½
Wesson O&S 1½g	2	24	24	24	— ½
West Ind Sug ½g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
West P El 6pf6 †	50	86	86	86	+ ⅜
West P El 7pf7 †	10	96	96	96	— ⅜
West Auto Sup 1	6	30	29½	30	+ ¾
West Union Tel 1s	3	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Westing Air B ¾g	4	22	21¾	21¾	
West El&Mfg (3g)	2	93	93	93	
West Ch pf 4½ †	20	111	110¾	111	+ ¼
Wheeling Stl ¾g	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
White Rk M Sp	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Wilson & Co	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Woolw'h FW 1.60	7	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
Wright Aero 8e †	10	91	91	91	+1½
Y					
Yellow Tr&C ¾g	25	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Yellow Tr pf7 †	10	139	139	139	
Youngst S&T 1½g	1	36	36	36	
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	1	33	33	33	
Zonite Prod .10g	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Sep 3

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) ex-rights; (†) actual sales. (*) Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution. (z) When distributed.

Average Price of 60 Stocks

By the Associated Press

Friday	49.7	Prev. day	49.8
M'nth ago	49.1	Year ago	36.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 2, compared with Sept. 2, 1942 (show in parentheses): Receipts, $39,721,464.72 ($29,087,057.56); expenditures, $357,096,358.91 ($203,832,147.08); net balance, $6,011,431,320.30 ($2,947,271,104.90); working balance included $5,248,744,601.69 ($2,184,807,066.69); customs receipts for month, $1,740,804.27 ($1,364,781.29); receipts fiscal year (July 1), $4,788,516,498.63 ($1,382,808,448.19); expenditures fiscal year, $15,261,833,313.87 ($10,744,944,762.49); excess of expenditures, $10,473,316,814.84 ($9,362,136,314.30); total debt, $148,142,680,045.42 ($88,431,507,218.31); increase over previous day, $130,273,833.22; gold assets, $22,242,732,490.83 ($22,755,729,359.75).

Market Trends Irregular In Brief Session

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Selected stocks edged forward in today's market but many issues continued to falter and the list, generally, was in the grip of the usual pre-holiday apathy.

Wall Street was almost deserted as brokers and clients got an early start on the lengthy Labor-Day recess—major markets throughout the nation will suspend at noon until next Tuesday—and the few customers who patronized commission houses either lightened commitments or kept buying orders at a minimum. The good war news again was a neutral influence.

The ticker tape barely moved from the opening on and, near the final hour, trends were a bit foggy.

Supported were Engineers Public Service (at a new year's top), American Telephone, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, Air Reduction and International Harvester. Minor recessions were recorded for Union Carbide, North American, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Woolworth and International Nickel.

Commodities were a shade uneven.

Market inflation thinkers found an argument in the summary of the Commerce Department estimating wages and salaries received by Americans in the first seven months of 1934 amounted to $56,761,000,000, a 31 per cent increase over the like period a year ago and 87 per cent more than in the comparable time of 1929.

Bonds Steady

The bond market was about steady today, with price fluctuations narrow just before the close.

Rail liens were irregular. Fractional plus signs were boarded by Atlantic Coast Line 4½ of '64, North Western 4¾s of '49, Great Northern 4s of '46 "H," Missouri Pacific 5s of '81 "I" and Northern Pacific 6s of 2047. B. & O. 4s of '48 and St. Paul general 4s of '89 were down less than a point.

Among utilities American Telephone 3s of '56 advanced about onehalf a point while Columbia Gas of '52 declined almost the same amount.

There were no dealings in listed U. S. Government bonds while prices were unchanged in over-the-counter business.

Some foreign issues showed improvement. Argentina 4s of '72 (April) were up ¼.

Wholesale Prices Advance Slightly In Aug. 28 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Advancing prices for grains and livestock accounted mainly for the rise of 0.1 per cent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices in primary markets during the week ended Aug. 28. At 102.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the all-commodity index is somewhat higher than at the end of July and 4 per cent above the level for the corresponding week of last year.

Average prices for farm products rose 0.2 per cent during the week, while prices for foods declined 0.3 per cent. There were relatively few changes in industrial commodity markets.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	Aug. 28 1943	Aug. 21 1943	P.C. Changes to Aug. 28 '43 from Aug. 21 1943	Aug. 29 1942
All commod'ties	*102.9	*102.8	+0.1	+ 4.0
Farm products	*124.0	*123.8	+0.2	+17.0
Foods	105.5	105.8	—0.3	+ 4.8
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 0.4
Textile products	97.0	96.9	+0.1	+ 0.4
Fuel & light mtls	81.8	81.7	+0.1	+ 2.8
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.8		— 0.1
Bldg materials	112.1	112.1		+ 1.6
Chem & allied	100.2	100.2		+ 4.2
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2		+ 0.1
Misc commod	92.4	92.4		+ 4.3
Raw materials	*112.8	*112.7	+0.1	+11.9
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 0.2
Manufact prods	*100.0	*100.0		+ 0.8
Com other than farm products	*98.4	*98.4		+ 1.0
Com other than farm and foods	*97.3	*97.3		+ 1.7

*Preliminary

Department Store Sales Up 1 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were one per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week such sales were 14 per cent greater than in the similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended Aug. 28 they totaled 6 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Five reporting federal reserve districts showed sales decreases last week, but board officials said this was primarily due to the unusually high sales in the corresponding week a year ago. St. Louis has the largest decrease, 13 per cent, with Richmond reporting sales down 11 per cent, Philadelphia 9 per cent, New York 7 per cent and Boston 6 per cent. Sales in the Cleveland district were unchanged.

Increases ranged from 30 per cent for the Dallas district, 21 per cent at Atlanta and 14 per cent each at Kansas City and San Francisco to 2 per cent in the Chicago district.

Seeks Payment Out of Surplus

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Central Ohio Light & Power Company of Findlay, Ohio, a subsidiary of the Crescent Public Service Company, has asked the Securities and Exchange Commisison for authority to declare and pay out of earned surplus in October a semiannual $1 dividend to holders of its 20,000 outstanding shares of common stock.

Market Closings Monday, Labor Day

By the Associated Press

New York

Security and commodity markets throughout the United States will be closed Monday, Sept. 6, Labor Day. Various livestock reports will be issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Canadian grain and securities exchanges will also remain closed.

The London Stock Market will operate as usual.

Retail Sales 8 to 12 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade increased moderately this week with sales estimated at 8 to 12 per cent higher than in the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported.

"Usually an upswing in consumer buying appears at this time," the business research firm said. "Less promotional activity, the relative absence of clearances and the earlier availability of goods accounted for the less significant gain this year."

Purchasing now apparently is done with greater deliberation and with an eye for quality and durability, suggesting the first wish to acquire long-sought-after goods has ended, the organization said.

Back-to-school and college fashions were in demand in apparel lines while suits and jumper dresses moved in large volume. Wool dresses received greater attention and, while coat sales have been high, they have not been up to some retailers' hopes.

House furnishings sold well and consumer demand for furniture repairs and reupholstering continued unabated. Luggage sales were large while grocery volume was down with supply of some food items short.

Regional percentage increases over 1942 were: New England 6 to 9, East 4 to 6, Middle West 6 to 8, Northwest 10 to 14, South 12 to 16, Southwest 18 to 22, Pacific Coast 16 to 19.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.4 P. C. in Week; 0.5 P. C. Above '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 904,007 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 28.

This was an increase of 12,810 cars, or 1.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 4,602 cars, or 0.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 8,713 cars, or 1.0 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last Week	Increase Over Preceding Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous Freight	398,422	8,740	Dec. 20,875
Less-than-Carlot Mdse.	102,479	1,366	11,312
Coal	178,769	2,280	10,788
Grain & Grain Products	54,288	*1,937	6,821
Livestock	16,389	116	*3
Forest Products	48,297	119	*6,390
Ore	90,491	1,782	1,962
Coke	14,872	344	987

*Decrease.

Civil Engineering Awards Up in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Civil engineering construction in the continental United States during the current week totaled $61,674,000, which was 52 per cent higher than the preceding week but 76 per cent below the corresponding 1942 period, Engineering News-Record reported.

Public construction was 86 per cent above the previous week as a result of a 32 per cent gain in state and municipal work, and the 92 per cent climb in federal volume, while private work was 39 per cent lower than a week ago. Comparisons with the similar 1942 week show an 8 per cent gain for private work, while public construction was off 76 per cent.

CAB Begins Study Of Postwar Routes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has begun a study of postwar international air transport routes.

Terming the study informal, the CAB said its purpose was to determine which routes "appear likely to be especially important to the United States in the postwar period." Results will be used as a basis for consideration of applications for certificates involving international services.

The Board stressed that the study does not involve any consideration of the identity of the carrier or carriers by whom international services should be operated, but is directed solely to the question of which routes would be desirable.

All interested persons were invited to submit in writing their views on routes they regard as desirable, together with supporting data.

Anti-Trust Dismissal Appealed

ATLANTA (AP)—A direct appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court has been filed by the Federal Government from a decision dismissing an anti-trust indictment against the Southeastern Underwriters Association and 198 fire insurance companies. The appeal petition, filed by District Attorney Neil Andrews, contended that Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood erred in his recent decision here by holding that insurance is not interstate commerce. The appeal is expected to be transmitted to the Supreme Court in time for its October term.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
19	Alleg 5s 49	97½	97¼	97½
1	Alleg inc 5s 50	88½	88⅛	88⅛
10	Am & F P 5s 2030	90½	90	90
76	Am T & T 3s 56	115¼	115	115¼
3	Am Tob 3s 62	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	A T S F 4s 95	119¼	119⅛	119⅛
2	A C L 1st 4s 52	90	90	90
3	A C L clt 4s 53	80	80	80
6	A C L 4½s 64	66½	66½	66½
7	B & O 1st m 48	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1	B & O 95 A	39	39	39
6	B & O 95 C	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
5	B & O 96 F	39¼	39	39¼
1	B & O cv 60	29½	29½	29½
20	B & O 4s 48	70	69¾	70
2	B & O PLE & W V 4s 51	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞
2	B&O TC 4s 59	54	54	54
1	Bost Me 4½s 70	48	48	48
2	Brk U G 5s 50	95	95	95
4	Buf R & P 57st	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Can P 4s perp	86	86	86
3	Gen G cn 5s 45	38	38	38
2	Cer-td 5½s 48	101	101	101
4	C&O 3½s 96 D	106⅝	106½	106½
34	Chi & A 3s 49	22	22	22
1	CB&Q 5s 71 A	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
10	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	102½	102½	102½
1	CGW 4½s 2038	45	45	45
59	CMSPP 5s 75	37⅞	37¾	37⅞
41	CMSPP 5s 2000	13¼	13	13¼
8	CMSP g 4s 89	61⅝	61½	61⅝
3	C&NW 5s 2037	43¾	43¾	43¾
55	C&NW 4¾s 49	11¾	11⅝	11¾
36	CRIP r 4s 34	30	30	30
75	CCCSL 4½s 77	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
1	Cl UT 5s 73	80½	80½	80½
4	Cl UT 4½s 77	72¾	72½	72¾
5	Col G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103	103
4	Col G 5s 61	103	102¾	102¾
1	Cuba N 5½s 42 r	38	38	38
12	Del&H r 4s 43	71¼	70⅞	71¼
10	D&RG 4s 36	35½	35½	35½
5	Duq Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
1	Erie 4s 2015	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞
6	Erie 4s 95	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103½	103⅛	103½
7	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2	Hud C 5s 62 A	57½	57⅜	57⅜
2	H&M r 5s 57	56	56	56
3	IC 4s52	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
33	IC r4s55	59¾	59¼	59¾
2	IC 4¾s66	49	49	49
1	ICCSL 5s63A	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
1	IntGN1st6s52	45¼	45¼	45¼
14	IntT&T 5s55	83⅜	83¼	83¼
1	Jon&L 3¼s61	95¾	95¾	95¾
48	KCFtS 4s36	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞
1	Kc Sou 5s50	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
3	Lac G 5½s53	98	98	98
1	M-K-T 5s62A	59	59	59
16	M-K-T 1st4s90	49⅞	49¾	49¾
15	MoP 5s77F	54	53⅞	53⅞
20	MoP 5s78G	54	54	54
17	MoP 5s80H	54	53¾	54
25	MoP 5s81I	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
5	NatDai 3¾s60	107½	107½	107½
1	NatStl 3s65	105	105	105
1	NOTerm 4s 53	95½	95½	95½
2	NOTM 5½s 54	73	73	73
1	NYC r 5s 2013	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
41	NYC 4½s 2013A	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
2	NYC cn 4s 98	60	60	60
7	NYC cv 3½s 52	83¼	83¼	83¼
5	YCHR 3½s 97	83½	83½	83½
1	NYChSL 4½s 78	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1	NYNHH 6s 48	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝
7	NYNHH 4½s 67	43¼	43⅛	43¼
1	NYOW s 4s 92	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
13	Nor P 6s 2047	79¼	78⅞	79
3	Nor P 5s 2047D	66	66	66
3	Nor P 4½s 2047	59½	59⅛	59½
2	Nor P 3s 2047	37¼	37⅛	37¼
9	Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
10	Pen P&L 4½s 74	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
1	Pen P&L 3½s 69	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	PenRR g4½s65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
9	PenRR 4½s70	96	95⅞	96
7	PenRR 3¾s70	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1	PenRR 3½s52	98	98	98
7	PereM 4½s80	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
3	PhelpD 3¼s52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	PhilPet 1¾s51	106	106	106
1	PortlGE 4½s60	100	100	100
6	RioGW 4s39	76¼	76⅛	76¼
1	RioGW 4s49	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
25	StLSF 5s50B	36	36	36
54	StLSF 4½s78	35½	35⅜	35½
94	StLSF 4s50A	33¾	33⅝	33¾
1	StLSW rfs90	40¾	40¾	40¾
8	SeaAL c6s45	25¼	25¼	25¼
2	SeaAL 4s50st	40¾	40¾	40¾
3	SoPac 4½s68	62⅝	62½	62⅝
1	SoPac 4½s81	60¼	60¼	60¼
23	SoPac 4½s69	61	60¾	61
5	So Pac rf 4s 55	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
10	So Pac 4½s Or 77	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞
1	So P S F T 4s 50	98	98	98
2	Sou Ry 6½s 56	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Utah P & L 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
3	Va Ry 3¾s 66	110⅝	110½	110⅝
4	Walwrth 4s 55	97	95⅞	97
7	W Md 5½s 77 A	91¼	91¼	91¼
3	West Un 5s 51	100	99⅞	99⅞
16	West Un 5s 60	97½	97⅜	97⅜
50	Wis Cen 4s 49	60¼	59⅞	60¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
42	Arg 4s 72 Ap	84½	84⅜	84½
6	Arg 4½s 71	91	91	91
1	Braz 6½s 27-37	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
5	Mex 10 4s asd 45	17	17	17
2	Peru 1st 6s 60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛

Total today, 1,283,000; previous day, 3,317,000; week ago, 1,657,000; year ago, 4,005,000; two years ago, 2,551,700; Jan. 1 to date, 2,465,859,025, year ago, 1,432,279,100; two years ago, 1,458,047,925.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	114	113¾	114
150	Alum Ltd (h8a)	93¼	92½	93¼
100	Alum Co Am (3g)	115	115	115
400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	27	27	27
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
50	Am Laun Mch (½g)	26	26	26
100	Am Light & Tr (1.30)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
900	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Republics	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
800	Am Superpow	½	⅛	⅛
100	Am Superpow pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1100	Anch Post F	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅛	4	4
200	Ashland Oil&R	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Atlas Corp war (4g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
275	Avery & S pf (1½)	23	21	23
100	Babcock &Wil (½g)	22½	22½	22½
100	Baldwin Loco war	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Beaunit Mills (.55g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Bellanca Airc	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1100	Berk & Gay Furn	1¼	1⅛	1¼
50	Bickfords (1)	12½	12½	12½
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Blumenthal (S)	13	13	13
400	Braz Tr L&P (h¾g)	21½	21½	21½
100	Brewst Aero	3½	3½	3½
200	Bridgpt Mach	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
300	Brill A	6	5⅞	6
50	Brill pf	70	70	70
400	Brown F&W	3½	3½	3½
700	Buckeye PP L	9½	9½	9½
100	Buf N&EPP pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Callite Tung (.10g)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Carrier Corp	15	14⅞	15
100	Cen & SW Ut	¾	¾	¾
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	95½	95½	95½
300	Cesna Airc (1e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	79	79	79
350	Childs pf	15¾	15	15
3800	Cities Service	15	14½	15
100	Cit Svc pf	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Colon Develop	¼ ¼ 5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Colo Fuel & I war	3	3	3
70	Colum G & E pf (5)	57½	56¾	57½
300	Comm P Svc (1.60)	20½	20½	20½
100	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	67	67	67
25	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	38	38	38
100	Cons Ret Strs (⅛g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	97½	97¼	97¼
100	Cosden Petro pf	22½	22½	22½
200	CW Liquid	2½	2½	2½
200	Crown C Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Crystal Oil Ref	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	18⅞	18½	18⅞
300	Darby Pet (1g)	17	16¾	17
300	Det Gray Ir	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Eagle PichLd (.20g)	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
200	East Gas & F	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	EastG&F$6pf(2¼k)	34	33⅞	34
75	East G&Fprpf(4½)	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
100	East Sta Corp	¾	¾	¾
100	Easy Wash MB (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1600	El Bond & Sh	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	80½	80⅛	80½
25	EquityCrp$3pf(1½k)	31	31	31
200	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
200	Fairchild Av (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Fairchild En&Air	2⅞	2½	2½
100	Godchaux Sug B	8	8	8
300	Gray Mfg	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	HarvardBrew (.20g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Heyden Chem (.40g)	21½	21⅛	21½
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	26⅞	26⅝	26½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	14⅞	14⅝	14¾
300	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	10	10	10
100	Int Min&Chem war	8⅛	8	8⅛
400	Int Petrol (h1)	19	19	19
350	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	Jacobs (F L)	5⅛	5¼	5¼
50	Lack RR NJ	29	29	29
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
400	Long Is Ltg	1½	1½	1½
100	Long Is L pf	53	53	53
125	Long Is L pf B	50	50	50
200	Louis L & E (.30g)	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
100	Manati Sug war	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Marion St Shov	5	5	5
200	Mass Util Assd	1	1	1
100	Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
100	Mid St P Avtc (.45g)	7½	7½	7½
1700	Mid West Corp (.20g)	9	8⅞	8⅞
1800	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Mining Corp Can	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Monarch MT (2¼g)	16¼	16⅛	16¼
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	29	29	29
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Mount Prod (½)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Muskogee (¼g)	7	7	7
1400	Nat Bellas Hess	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10	Nat P&L pf (6)	100¾	100⅝	100¾
100	Nat Tun & Mines (23j)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Nat Un Rad	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Navarro Oil (1.15g)	20½	20½	20½
80	New Eng T&T (4½g)	105	105	105
100	N H Clock	7	7	7
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	NY&HonRos 1.15g	22	22	22
10	NY Wat Svc pf	52¼	52¼	52¼
500	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1000	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
11200	Niag Hud B war	1/16	1/16	1/16
50	Nor Am L&P pf	92	92	92
40	N Ind PS 7 pf	110	110	110
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	113¾	113¾	113¾
50	Okla Nat Gas pf(3)	54½	54⅛	54½
100	Pac G&E 6s (1½)	36	36	36
10	Pac Ltf pf	108½	108½	108½
1400	Pantepec Oil Ven	7¾	7⅝	7¾
600	Pennroad (¼e)	4½	4⅜	4½
50	Pepperell (10)	125	125	125
1000	Pioneer Gold	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	Pitney-Bowes	7	6⅞	7
100	Pitts Pl Gl	94	94	94
100	Potrero Sugar	9½	9½	9½
25	Pow Corp Can	7¼	7¼	7¼
800	Premier Gld	1	1	1
600	Prod Corp	¼	¼	¼
100	Prosperity Co B	8	8	8
400	RKO opt war	1½	1½	1½
400	Reiter-Fost	½	½	½
100	Republic Avia (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
800	Richfield Oil war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Roch G&E pf D (6)	106	106	106
100	Rome Cable (.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Royal Type (1½g)	89	89	89
100	St Regis Pap	3¼	3¼	3¼
1100	Salt Dome Oil	8	7¾	8
200	Savoy Oil	2	2	2
2000	Schulte (DA)	1½	1½	1½
50	Schulte (DA) pf	43½	43½	43½
200	Scovill Mfg (1½g)	29¾	29½	29¾
200	Sec Corp Gen	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Segal Lock&H	1	1	1
400	Selected Indus	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Sel Ind pf(5½)	66¾	66¾	66¾
300	Simplicity Pat	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	227	225	227
1000	Sonotone (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
650	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	19½	19¼	19½
300	St Oil Ky (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Stand Sil-Lead	1/16	1/16	1/16
600	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Texas P & L pf (7)	111¾	111¾	111¾
100	Thew Shovel (1g)	20	20	20
300	Tilo Roof (.30g)	6½	6⅛	6½
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
700	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	9	8¾	9
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1½	1½
100	Unit Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Unit Lt & P pf	52	52	52
100	U S Foil B (.30g)	7½	7½	7½
75	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	49½	49	49½
100	Utility Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Wentwth Mfg (¾g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Wright Harg (h.30)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Total stock sales today 40,000 shares; year ago, 24,485 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Sales		High	Low	11:30
8	Am P&L 6s 2016	106	105¾	105¾
2	As Elec 4½s 53	73	73	73
3	Can Nor P 5s 53	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Cen St El 5s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	55¾	55¾	55¾
4	Cities Ser 5s 50	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
17	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	99⅛	99	99
8	East G&F 4s 56 A	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2	Empire Dis S 5s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	Fla P&L 5s 54	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Ind Svc 5s 50	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3	Inters Pow 5s 52	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
2	Inters Pow 5s 57	84¾	84¾	84¾
3	JerCen P&L 3½s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Mengel Co 4½s 47	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s48A	85	85	85
1	Scullin Stl 3s 51	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1	Shaw W&P 4½s67A	105	105	105
2	So'wes G&E 3¼s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Stand P&L 6s 57	82½	82½	82½
1	Starrett Corp 5s 50	26	26	26
1	Unit L&Ry 4½s 52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	105¼	105¼	105¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Savings, Loan Association Assets in N. Y. at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Assets of 248 savings and loan associations in New York State rose to a new high of $501,771,112 on June 30, an increase of $13,687,011 for the first half of 1943, the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations announced.

The growth brought the state up to third ranking position among the 48 states in the amount of savings and loan resources with Ohio and Massachusetts respectively in first and second place. Two years ago New York occupied fifth place behind the current leaders as well as New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Discussions of Brazilian Bond Action Planned Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—New discussions looking toward clearing up defaults on Brazil's $304,000,000 of dollar bonds will be undertaken shortly in Rio de Janeiro, the Foreign Bond Holders Protective Council announced.

The council will have a representative at the meetings which will explore the possibility of working out new plans affecting about $70,000,000 of back interest on 31 separate dollar bond issues of the federal and various state governments.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year ago
Wheat			
September	1.44⅞	1.45	1.20¾
December	1.47⅛	1.47	1.23¾
May	1.48⅛	1.48⅝	1.27⅝
July	1.46½	1.46⅛	....
Oats			
September	.72⅝	.73	.50¼
December	.70½	.70⅝	.53½
May	.69⅛	.69⅛	.53⅞
July	.68	.68	....
Rye			
September	1.01⅛	1.02⅛	.62⅞
December	1.03¾	1.04	.66⅝
May	1.06⅛	1.06⅝	.72⅝
July	....	1.06	....

Cotton

October	20.10	20.17	20.09	20.15	20.13
December	19.95	20.05	19.95	20.03	20.01
March	19.90	19.97	19.90	19.96	19.94
May	19.78	19.86	19.77	19.85	19.83
July	19.59	19.69	19.59	19.67	19.65

Spot, 21.04.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 4

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.50a	Bos & Albany	98½	98½	98½	99
2.00	Bos Edison	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	22	22	22	22
..	Bos & M st A pf	4½	4½	4½	4½
..	Bos & M st B pf	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
..	Bos & M st D pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
..	Eastern SS	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
.50a	Hath Bak A	6	6	6	6
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	105½	105	105½	104½
..	North Butte	50c	50c	50c	45c
.60	Shawmut Assoc	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72⅛	71⅝	71⅝	72½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Babson Sees Many Business Opportunities

HARTFORD, Conn. — No one who has examined U. S. production records since Pearl Harbor needs to be sold on the business and managerial abilities of American men. This goes for the executive group, the workers, the farmers and the small-town businessman. For downright ability and a knowledge of business practice, learned the hard way, this latter group is "tops."

Most heads of our leading corporations, and industries came from the smaller cities and towns. Hartford, where I am today, is filled with them. I have been much interested in watching the tremendous crowds of all types as they leave their offices and factories at the end of the day. All are tied into the immediate outlook for business.

Industrial Activity

Since our participation in the war the production of raw materials and manufactured goods has centered in armaments and foodstuffs. The latest available monthly figures show $1,069,000,000 in merchandise exported abroad. This is double the amount for the same month of last year. I should not be surprised to see even higher figures a year hence although the character of goods to be shipped may change. When Germany is brought to her knees, the rehabilitation of Europe, patterned after what is now going on in North Africa, should mean continued industrial activity in the United States on a high level.

The outlook on steel, coal, oil and farm products may be well maintained. Gold production, now practically at a standstill, should rise sharply. The accumulated demand for civilian goods must be met. The general public is mostly out of debt and has at its command an extremely large volume of buying power. This is probably in excess of $50,000,000,000. Thus, from foreign and domestic requirements, the outlook for general industrial activity seems favorable.

President Roosevelt has already announced the administration's plans for the care and employment of returning service men. These are in rough form now and must finally be approved by Congress. However, the intent is plain. Through jobs, subsidies, or schools, these men will have an opportunity to re-orient themselves to civilian life and work. Employment has now reached a peak of 62,400,000 persons. This is 6,500,000 more than the nation's peacetime labor force.

Employment of able-bodied men, in one form or another, should continue for some years. It is obvious that a temporary slump may occur immediately after the war; but following this short postwar readjustment period, some kind of employment should be available for all men who want to work. Considering foreign competition in manufacturing after the war, we simply cannot afford to maintain an unemployed male group of size. What will happen to the women I do not know.

What with victory gardens and chicken raising, more people than ever before are getting a taste of farm problems if in only the simplest of terms. Many city and suburban folks have raised too many vegetables this summer. Hence, they have become acquanted with surpluses. Those with chickens in the backyard are having a little difficulty in getting feed. Grain is both high and scarce. Thus, those amateurs acquire a knowledge of scarcities. Incidentally, on farms alone, chicken production is up 16 per cent over a year ago.

We shall have continued need for sometime for all that can be produced from the soil. This goes for poultry, beef, produce and grain. Total food production for 1943 will be only about 4½ per cent above the record high of 1942. Output of livestock and allied products is high, but these are being offset by smaller crop yields. The administration has under way a definite program to increase food production next year. We are harvesting 54,000,000 acres of wheat this year. Next year Washington wants to see 68,000,000 acres under cultivation.

Retail Trade

Retail trade has been excellent. The last six months of the year may show a decline in volume compared with a year ago. This could amount to as much as 20 per cent. Considering the over-all picture, it is nothing for retailers to worry about. In terms of dollar volume, retail trade has been advancing for the past three years. There is such a backlog of funds in the pockets of individuals that as new and additional consumers goods become available most efficient retailers should have a favorable outlook.

As examples of what people are waiting to buy, I believe there is an immediate market for the following: Automobiles, 5,000,000. The company manufacturing one low-priced car alone is said to have production plans for half this number in the first year after Germany collapses. Refrigerators, 1,725,000; washing machines, 1,275,000; stoves 1,450,000; radios 1,350,000; sewing machines 530,000; electric irons 1,000,000; household furniture 2,150,000 pieces or sets; rugs and carpets, 1,625,000 items. And, of course, there are vacuum cleaners, kitchen utensils, linoleum and thousands of other products.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

WPB to Revise Directive On Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—A War Production Board directive, which was to have safeguarded civilian production from military "raiding," has been pulled back, following Army objections, and will appear shortly in a weakened version, it was learned here.

Two weeks ago it was disclosed that the directive was ready for signature. Addressed to manufacturers, it forbade them to deliver to the armed services any goods being produced under civilian steel quotas, unless the military order carried the emergency triple-A priority rating.

The revamped directive eliminates that outright prohibition, but instead will require a manufacturer to notify WPB whenever a priority-rated order from a government agency would cause him to dip into his allotment for civilian use. WPB then will approve or disapprove the release of the goods.

Directive's Aim

The directive was designed by A. D. Whiteside, Director of WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements, to end a situation in which goods authorized to sustain the civilian economy were frequently diverted to military or Lend-Lense use before they ever got to wholesalers and retailers.

Garbage cans, buckets, bedsprings, tools and similar items needed in military establishments as well as in civilian homes and shops were the type of goods most frequently taken in this manner.

So near to issuance was the original directive that many copies of the instructions to manufacturers already had been printed by the government printing office, and the signing of the order by J. A. Krug, WPB's vice-chairman for programs, was considered a mere formality.

Hitch Develops

Then a hitch developed. Unofficial but reliable sources said opposition was voiced by Major General Lucius Clay, the Army's representative on WPB's requirements committee, which divides up the nation's materials supply and is headed by Mr. Krug. As a result, the issuance was deferred and the directive rewritten.

Mr. Krug has not yet affixed his signature, a WPB spokesman said, but is expected to do so "within two or three days." The spokesman insisted the directive has by no means been rendered ineffectual, although it falls considerably short of the outright prohibition at first contemplated. Whenever a manufacturer notifies WPB that he has received a priority-rated order which would necessitate his diverting civilian goods to a federal agency, WPB will carefully scan the proposed purchase to safeguard the civilian supply, he said.

Even where the sale is permitted, the spokesman added, WPB will have knowledge of the amount withdrawn from civilian channels, so that the deficit can be made up in subsequent quotas.

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Heads Air Firm

Alfred Marchev

Elected President of the Republic Aviation Corp., succeeding Ralph S. Damon.

August War Costs Exceed $7 Billions

WASHINGTON (AP)—War spending in August rebounded from the July slump to total $7,232,206,853, only $237,059,821 short of the June record, the Treasury disclosed.

War activity expenditures in July were more than $1,000,000,000 below the $7,469,266,674 for June, although the Treasury daily statement for August 31 said about half the drop represented a bookkeeping transaction.

Except for June, the August spending for war was the highest on record for any month—$140,000,000 above that for May, first month to pass the $7,000,000,000 figure.

Spurred by pay-as-you-go tax collections, receipts for the month netted $2,720,821,506, a $713,398,127 increase over July. Of that amount $547,726,863 came directly from pay roll deductions contrasted to only $19,378,195 reported for July.

Although the current collection system was started July 1 much of the month's receipts did not show until August. Likewise some August withholdings still are to be deposited with the Treasury.

The public debt at the end of August stood at $148,000,071,037, an increase of $2,684,207,676 for the month.

Rising Shortages Of Paper Reduce Paper Bag Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mounting shortages of paper forced reduction of paper bag output, the War Production Board said in ordering limitation of paper stock available to manufacturers of grocers' and variety paper bags.

Quotas for the October-December quarter will be restricted to 35 per cent of the tonnage used in the six-month base period between Oct. 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, WPB decreed.

The order also established September as a one-month quota period with manufacturers limited for the 30 days to 12 per cent of the paper tonnages used during the six-month base period.

The order allows temporary quotas for any manufacturer whose plant was not in production during a substantial part of the base period.

Provision is also made in the order for carrying over unused quotas from one quarter into the first month of the succeeding quarter. A manufacturer also may borrow up to one third of the next quarter's allotment during the last month of any quarter.

Exports of First 7 Months More Than In All 1917 or 1918

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States exports during the first seven months of this year were more than $500,000,000 above the total annual shipments in either of the first World War years of 1917 and 1918, the Census Bureau reported.

July shipments of $1,251,000,000 represented a 25 per cent increase over June, a 92 per cent gain over the July a year ago and marked the third consecutive month in which exports exceeded the billion dollar mark.

For the seven-month period shipments aggregated $6,738,000,000 contrasted to the 1917 full year figure of $6,234,000,000 and $6,149,000,000 for 1918.

The bureau's figures for 1943 exclude shipments to the armed forces but include Lend-Lease goods, which during the first half of the year represented 78 per cent of all exports.

July merchandise imports were placed at $300,000,000 a 1 per cent drop from June but a 41 per cent increase over July of last year.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $988,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 1, an increase of $80,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $377,000,000.

Treasury Explains Who Must File Sept. 15 Tax Declaration

The following is the second of four explanatory articles issued by the Treasury on the Sept. 15 tax declaration.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury Department has issued this explanation of who must file the Sept. 15 tax declaration:

In order to put all Federal income taxpayers on an equal footing and, as nearly as possible on a "pay as you go" basis, the law requires about 15,000,000 people to file a "declaration of estimated income and victory tax" for 1943. This must be filed by Sept. 15 (except by farmers, who have until Dec. 15 to file) and must be accompanied by a tax installment payment if the declaration shows that some tax is still due the Government.

Those who must file the Sept. 15 declaration are, broadly speaking:

A. Individuals whose income tax liability for 1943 is not fully paid at the source by withholding. In general, this will include earners of wages and salaries subject to withholding, who received in 1942 or who reasonably expect to receive in 1943 more than $2,700 a year if single (or if married but not living with spouse), or more than $3,500 a year if married and living with spouse.

B. Individuals who receive income of more than $100, for either 1942 or 1943, from sources other than wages subject to withholding and who received in 1942 or expect to receive in 1943 gross income in an amount requiring the filing of an income tax return.

C. Individuals, regardless of marital status, who were required to file an income tax return for the taxable year 1942 and whose wages subject to withholding for the taxable year 1943 are reasonably expected to be less than such wages for the taxable year 1942.

Most farmers, business men, professional men, independent contractors, and agricultural and domestic employees will be required to file. So, too, will most people with income of $100 or more from investments in stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate, or any source other than wages from which the employer withholds tax payments.

Each taxpayer should read carefully the instructions received from his collector, to make certain whether he or she is exempt from filing a declaration or must file one. There is a penalty against those who should file but do not do so.

If there are still questions unanswered after reading the instructions, the local office of the Collector of Internal Revenue will answer them for you.

Tax Questions and Answers

The following are some of the typical questions being asked by taxpayers at the local office of the Collector of Internal Revenue regarding the filing of the estimated tax declaration on Sept. 15 with answers furnished by Treasury Department experts.

1. Q. My income from wages subject to withholding is $2,000. I receive gross rents of $360. I am married and living with my wife. Am I required to file an estimated return?

A. Yes. Your income from sources other than wages subject to withholding is more than $100 and your gross income is more than $624. Therefore an estimated return is required.

2. Q. I am a domestic working in the private residence of my employer. My wages are $15. I am single. Must I file an estimated return?

A. Yes. Your income from sources other than wages subject to withholding is in excess of $100 and your gross income is more than $500. Therefore, an estimated return is due.

3. Q. My wages are $2,400. My wife is working and will earn approximately $1,500. Must we file estimated returns on or before Sept. 15, 1943?

A. Yes, because the combined wages exceed $3,500.

4. Q. I am a widow with dividend income of $400 a year. I have no other income. Must I file an estimated return before Sept. 15, 1943?

A. No. As your gross income is less than $500 no return is required.

5. Q. My husband is in the Army. He has substantial income from investments. Is he required to file an estimated return?

A. The time for filing estimated returns for taxpayers who are in active military and naval forces on September 15, 1943, has been extended to March 15, 1944.

(Tuesday: The Alternative Work Sheet.)

Kennecott Net For 6 Months $1.93 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Kennecott Copper Corp., reported consolidated net earnings for the six months ended June 30, of $20,920,854, equal to $1.93 a share, before deduction for depletion and excess profits tax postwar credit.

Including the $1,403,521 excess profits tax postwar refund credit, which is equal to 13 cents a share on the outstanding capital stock, the consolidated net income, without deductions for depletion, totaled $22,324,375, or $2.06 a share.

For the first six months of 1942, consolidated net income was reported as $22,600,675, or $2.03 a share, before depletion and after $1,600,000 reserve for contingencies and $22,927,700 for taxes.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reported 12 months earnings for the period ended July 31, of $3,022,366, or $6.11 a share on 6 per cent preferred stock, compared to $2,492,284, or $3.70 a preferred share in the previous 12 months.

Associated Dry Goods Corp. reported net profits for the six months ended July 31, of $1,300,000, equal to $1.16 per common share, compared to $600,000, or $3.46 on preferred stock.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, of $1,092,143, equal to $1.44 a share, compared to $1,796,032, or $2.37 for the 1942 period.

Stokely Bros. & Co., Inc., and subsidiaries, engaged in packing and selling food products, reported net profits of $1,080,536 for the fiscal year ended May 31, equal after preferred dividends to $1.48 a common share, compared with $1,711,232, or $2.53 a common share, for the preceding year.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reported net railway operating income of $60,911,031 for the first seven months of 1943, compared with $63,378,160 for the same period last year.

Ryan Aeronautical Co. and its wholly owned subsidiaries consolidated net profit for the eight months ended June 30 totalled $424,648, after provision for estimated federal income and excess profit taxes of $1,578,878. President T. Claude Ryan, reported. Net profit per share was 97 cents, but Mr. Ryan cautioned stockholders "not to consider this statement of net profit as definite or final." He explained profits are subject to renegotiation with the Federal Government.

Mead, Johnson & Co. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $1,055,072, equal to $5.73 a share on the common stock, compared with $620,892, or $3.46 a share, in the first half of 1942.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad reported net income for July of $3,368,541 compared with $2,305,489 in the like 1942 month. Net income for the seven months ended July 31 was $21,493,163, equal to $12.58 a capital share, against $9,386,911, equal to $5.49 a capital share, in the comparative 1942 months.

Chicago, Milwaukee St. Paul and Pacific Railroad reported July net income of $2,455,878 against $735,434 in July, 1942. Net income for the first seven months this year was $19,589,550 compared with $3,113,678 in the like 1942 months.

Pressed Steel Car Co. reported six months to June 30 earnings of $1,241,668, equal to $1.58 a share on the common stock, against $567,191, or 68 cents a share, in the first half of 1942.

Transamerica Corporation reported tentative net profit in the first half of 1943 at $9,900,000, including $4,850,000 on security transactions. This was equal to 98 cents a share and compared with $3,800,000, or 38 cents a share, in the like period of 1942.

Diamond T Motor Car Co. announced profit in the June quarter of $544,551, equal to $1.29 a share on the capital stock, after charges and tentative reserves for renegotiation. This compared with $271,355, or 64 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1942.

General Railway Signal Co. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $433,882, equal to $1.18 a share on the common stock, compared with $412,499, or $1.08 a share, in the first half of 1942.

The Borden Co., and its domestic and Canadian subsidiaries reported net earnings for the six months ended June 30, of $3,791,275, equal to 87 cents a share on outstanding stock, compared to $3,378,186, or 77 cents per share for the first half of 1942.

Vick Chemical reported net income for the 12 months ended June 30, of $2,282,000, equal to $3.35 a share, compared to a net of $2,211,430, or $3.25 a share in the previous fiscal year.

Crown Zellerbach Corp. reported net earnings for the first quarter ended July 31, of its fiscal year, totalling $1,839,702, equal to 52 cents per common share, compared to earnings of $1,803,147 or 50 cents a share, for the similar 1942 period.

F. E. Myers & Bro. Co., makers of pumps, reported net earnings for the nine months ended July 31, of $384,413, equal to $1.92 per common share, compared with $439,294, or $2.20 per share in the same period last year.

Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., reported preliminary net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, of $4,641,000, equal to $5.34 per common share, compared to $5,391,373 or $6.11 per share in 1941.

Vanadium Corp. Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Vanadium Corp. of America reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $358,391, equal to 88 cents a capital share, against $152,598, or 37 cents a share, in the first half of 1942.

Takes High Post

Fred F. Murray

Elected President of the Oil Well Supply Co., subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp. Mr. Murray, who is President of the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association and a director of the American Petroleum Institute, becomes the first president of a U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiary in the Southwest, succeeding Benjamin F. Harris of Pittsburgh, who resigned several months ago.

Farm Income On Livestock Above Parity

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Farmers have realized an average increase of $2.69 a hundred pounds over parity in the marketing of livestock during the month of August, according to a report from the Department of Agriculture.

The government report, a compilation of comparative selling and parity prices as of August 15, 1943, showed that the parity price of livestock has advanced an average of 81 cents a hundred pounds over August 15 a year ago.

Hogs sold on August 15 this year for $13.70 per hundred weight. This was the national average on the farm. Parity price on the same date was $12.

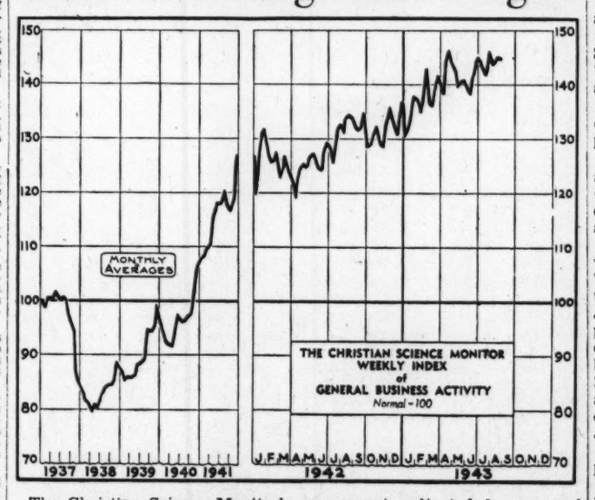
Other livestock average selling and parity prices per hundred weight on August 15, 1942;

	Selling price	Parity
Beef cattle	12.30	8.94
Veal calves	13.70	11.10
Lambs	12.80	9.70

It was reported in trade circles that the Office of Price Administration's proposal for a ceiling price on live hogs was in the hands of the War Food Administration. Meat packing firms, however, did not appear to be particularly concerned over the prospect of a ceiling. They recalled that as long ago as the first week in March there were reports that ceiling on live hogs was imminent.

Strictly good and choice steers and yearlings were steady to strong this week. The extreme top was $16.85 on weighty steers. Hogs advanced 10 to 20 cents and top was $15.25. Spring lambs sold around 50 cents lower during the week, with fed yearlings off 25 to 50 cents.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Leveling Off in August



The Christian Science Monitor's index of general business activity in August has shown a more or less sidewise movement following its climb from mid-June. A small decline was recorded during the week ended Aug. 28 to 144.4 (prel.). This compared with 144.6 for the preceding week and 145.9 for the last week in July. A year ago the index registered 133.8 for the week ended Aug. 29.

Although new high records were set in the weekly totals for two of the components, the adjusted series showed a diversity of movement, one advancing, one declining and the third remaining unchanged.

The volume of miscellaneous freight carloadings advanced sharply to the highest level in almost a year. The increase, however, was in line with seasonal expectations, leaving the adjusted figure unchanged from the preceding week.

Electric power production again broke through into new high ground, rising more than seasonally for the week.

Bank debits outside New York City dropped off more than usual following the mid-month bulge of check payments.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Aug. 28, 1943	Aug. 21, 1943	Aug. 29, 1942
Combined index	144.4	144.6	133.8
Bk debits outside NYC	170.2	172.1	147.0
Elec power prod	134.8	133.5	120.3
Misc carloadings	128.2	128.2	134.0

*Preliminary.

Furniture Group Protests Ban on Fiber Containers

CHICAGO (AP)—A group of furniture manufacturing trade associations said a proposed order of the container division of the War Production Board forbidding the use of fiber containers for many articles of furniture "would mean the virtual stoppage of furniture production."

The associations, which said the order "is expected by the end of the week," were the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association, the National Retail Furniture Association of Bedding Manufacturers.

In a joint statement, the associations said, "a major part of the furniture now made is shipped in fiber board containers. Return to the old method of crating would be impossible because of the shortage in both manpower and labor."

New 5 P. C. Newsprint Cut Recommended

WASHINGTON (AP) — Apparently resigned to a new cut in newsprint usage on Oct. 1, the newspaper industry advisory committee has recommended a 5 per cent reduction in newsprint supplies.

At the same time the committee recommended to the War Production Board a tightening of conrols over the granting of additional newsprint to newspapers which appeal for extra tonnage on a hardship plea.

Neither recommendation has been acted upon by the WPB. In announcing actions taken by the advisory committee at its monthly meeting here Thursday, WPB declared that the exact percentage of the new fourth quarter cut cannot be determined until the combined resources and production board meets in the near future to learn the maximum tonnage that Canada can deliver during the fourth quarter. Canada has been delivering 210,100 tons of newsprint a month since Jan. 1, approximately three fourths of the entire United States supply.

Against Larger Cut

"The newspaper industry committee advised against a larger percentage cut, and recommended only a 5 per cent reduction because it felt the necessary tonnage could be taken out of inventories," WPB's statement said.

The committee also proposed a reduction in the newsprint inventories permitted publishers. This would cut a newspaper's holdings from a 50-day to a 40-day supply in the northeast and central regions, and from a 75-day to a 65-day inventory in the west and south, effective as of Sept. 1. Publishers would have to revise their September delivery orders to conform to such new restrictions. In placing a newsprint order each publisher would be required to certify that his order would not bring his supply above the inventory limitations.

Stricter Controls

Stricter controls were recommended in the handling of appeals for additional newsprint, following complaints from a group of some publishers that some newspapers had seemingly obtained a disproportionate share through the appeals route. The committee, made up of a score of publishers, recommended that WPB conduct all communications concerning appeals "in writing and in writing only," and that no personal or telephone interviews be permitted. It asked that written decisions be rendered in each case and they be printed in the Federal register.

It asked also that all appeals arising during a quarter, except those based on emergencies, be filed 15 days before the start of the quarter for which the additional tonnage is needed; that appeals be acted upon by WPB by the 15th day of the quarter, and that a list of all appellants and the amount of tonnage requested be released for publication in the week following that in which the appeals were filed.

The newspaper group decided to meet hereafter on the third Tuesday of each month, starting Oct. 19.

Wages, Salaries For Seven Months 31 P. C. Above '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—Americans received $56,761,000,000 in wages and salaries during the first seven months of this year, Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones reported. This is 31 per cent higher than the amount earned in the same period last year and 87 per cent above earnings in the corresponding period of 1929.

In July alone, wages and salaries aggregated $8,413,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000 over the preceding month and $1,720,000,000 above July of last year.

Total income payments to individuals in July amounted to $11,795,000,000, Mr. Jones said, adding that a 3 per cent decline from June was due to seasonal factors, principally the usual June-July drop in dividend and interest disbursements. The monthly total was 22 per cent higher than a year ago and on a seasonally adjusted index basis advanced 2.5 points over June to a new high of 213.8. The index is based on 1935-39 average payments as 100.

For the seven-month 1943 period total income payments to individuals were put at $78,913,000,000, a 27 per cent increase over the corresponding period a year ago and 65 per cent above the $47,819,000,000 figures in 1929.

Fewer Municipal Issues Scheduled

NEW YORK (AP)—State and municipal financing expected to be sold next week showed a sharp contraction in deference to the opening of the third government war loan drive.

A compilation by the Daily Bond Buyer disclosed only $2,358,068 of new issues to be marketed, compared with a total of $14,688,055 in the current week and a weekly average for the year to date of $17,560,891.

All bids during the week will be opened prior to Thursday, when the government drive opens. On Tuesday, Sapulpa, Okla., will offer $607,800 in refunding bonds and Maryland will sell $451,000 in certificates of indebtedness. Mahoning County, Ohio, will be in the market for $306,000 in refundings.

Yonkers, N. Y., will sell $600,000 short term certificates on Wednesday.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished room apartment, private kitchenette and porch; attractive outlook; near cars and Harvard Sq.; business woman preferred. Tel. evenings, KIR. 4794.
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Block subway; attractive room in business woman's apt.; maid service. Boulevard 8-3060, after 7 p. m. Boulevard 8-0423.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large airy room in private home for single girl; semi-private bath; meals if desired. Call eves. 6 to 10. RAndolph 6826.
ARLINGTON, VA.—Double and single rooms, refined home; references; 2 bus services CHestnut 5955, 6 p. m. to 8 a. m.
BOSTON, BACK BAY, near Kenmore Station—Comfortable rooms for men in quiet, private home; moderate price. Ken. 2943.
BOSTON, Back Bay, 325 Commonwealth Ave.; very desirable location, comfortably furnished single and double rooms. Com. 8045.
BOSTON, 58 Fenway 2—Very comfortable rooms, either single or double, with every home comfort. FLORENCE WAKELIN. Com 8534.
BOSTON, 511 Beacon St.—Large front room with 3 windows; semi-private bath; business women only; refs. exch. Apply Monday, Sept. 6.
MONTREAL, Que.—Comfortable, large, bright room in private home, with private porch adjoining; breakfast if desired. DE. 8012.
N. Y. C. (Columbia University)—Two single rooms; 1, private shower, other, semi-private bath. Professional woman's home. AC. 2-8108.
N. Y. C.—SUNNY ROOM, bath, available immediately for lady 2 weeks or longer. 101 W. 55th St. (Apt. 7-A). CI 7-6300.
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YOUNG business woman desires quiet room, Back Bay vicinity. Box B-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Corporate Earnings Record Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings or the past week showing profit per common share included:

	1943	1942
Quarter ended June 30		
McKesson & Robbins	$ .54	$ .34
North American Co.	.40	.40
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Six months ended June 30:		
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Duquesne Light	2.27	2.30
Foster Wheeler	4.63	2.12
Gen. Rwy. Signal	1.18	1.08
Mead Johnson	5.73	3.46
South Penn Oil	1.83	2.54
Willys-Overland	.97	.49
Year ended June 30:		
Best Foods, Inc.	1.84	.44
Zenith Radio	3.06	*3.32
39 weeks ended May 29:		
Warner Pictures	1.46	1.37
Seven months ended June 31:		
N Y Central R. R.	5.83	3.45
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*Year ended April 30.

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Big League Game Solid With Nation

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It was just about a year ago that the pessimists were predicting a quick suspension of big league baseball. "This World Series between the Cardinals and Yankees," they said, "will be the last for the duration." And, of course, with so much uncertainty clouding the world, there were many fans, critics and players who agreed. It surely did look black for the national pastime.

But today the game is looking forward to another wartime October classic and, beyond, a 1944 campaign. Although a few have attempted to shout baseball out of existence, the kids in foxholes and Spitfires shouted louder; and so the sport is more solid with Washington today than at any time since the outbreak of the conflict.

The majors will in the months immediately ahead solidify their position in the nation's war effort by sending picked teams on a tour of war zones. Plans already are at their height. As soon as completed, they will be presented to the War Department for an official O. K. Then will come plans to get the players to the fighting fronts. Two and possibly four teams will be shipped out, probably by bombers.

Managers in both leagues have asked for volunteers among their own men, and although nothing official has been announced, the response undoubtedly was 100 per cent. There may be a few players owning farms or ranches who would face financial hardship if sent on a tour right after the season, but the chances are the boys will volunteer regardless, realizing the loss of face a refusal carries with it. It is understood that the Red Sox and Braves volunteered 100 per cent.

As a matter of fact, Frankie Frisch at Pittsburgh probably voiced the sentiments of the entire industry when he said: "I'd go on that trip even if I had to be a groundkeeper."

The offices of Ford Frick and Will Harridge, the league presidents, have been flooded with requests from former big league players to be included in the group. However, the teams will more than likely be selected exclusively from those still active in the majors. It is hoped that every club under the big top will be represented. The pilots in the approaching World Series will probably play prominent roles in the tour, which means Joe McCarthy and Billy Southworth. With a son already flying over there, Southworth is keenly interested in making the trip.

Many Cape Resorts Have Been Taxed to Capacity

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Welcome home" signs might well decorate the golf club parking spaces this week end and Labor Day, now that members and guests may drive in without thought of being summoned to the OPA carpet. Parking spaces probably will be at a premium at some of the clubs, even though there may be quite an exodus to the Cape and other resorts which have been shy on automobile transients this summer.

That, in turn, is not to imply that the Cape District has been devoid of summer residents and hotel patronage, any more than it does for other New England mountain and shore resorts. The facts are that many resort hotels and boarding houses, especially those at or near shores or adjacent to golf courses, have been taxed to capacity with guests, many without cars.

The Oyster Harbors Club at Osterville is one example of the season's trend. With a clubhouse located not a hundred yards from the first tee of the golf course and a bay at its back door, it has been "turning 'em away" all summer, and the point of significance is that among the guests have been a much higher percentage of golfers than in normal times, so that the play and the receipts have been substantially ahead of a year ago. The same goes for the Wianno club, near by, where golf club receipts by early August had passed last year's all-season mark.

Bound to Increase

With the lifting of the ban on pleasure driving, local golfing activities are bound to increase appreciably, without any inordinate drains on a gasoline shortage that government authorities label as still acute. The point is that so far as Greater Boston is concerned, the driving distances to the courses generally are short and cars that rest in parking lots while the golfers are playing certainly are not eating up gasoline.

The open and invitation tournament docket is bound to take on a new late-season life, again without any appreciable extra drain on the gasoline supply.

To what extent the local clubs will deem it worth while to stage open tournaments will be known shortly; for as soon as President Bill Blaney of the Massachusetts Golf Association heard that the pleasure driving ban had been lifted, he instructed John Corcoran, the Executive Secretary, to get in touch with Chairman Howard Paul of the Tournament Committee and have him notify the clubs that the association stood ready to sponsor tournaments and would be glad to help work out a schedule. That extra hour of daylight, under War Time provisions, makes it feasible to stage events in October as well as this month.

Three Events

Meantime, there are three member-guest four-ball invitations already on the near-by docket, Woodland and Charles River Sept. 10, 11, and 12, Wollaston Sept. 17, 18, and 19, this last-named being for the Fallon Cup, memorial to the late President William J. Fallon. These three clubs, by the way, have something in common. R. Murray Purves told me recently that he never saw the Woodland putting greens in such fine shape. Wollaston's are up to their best standard, which is all that needs be said. And I have it from several sources that the Charles River course has been in great all-around shape all season.

Chess

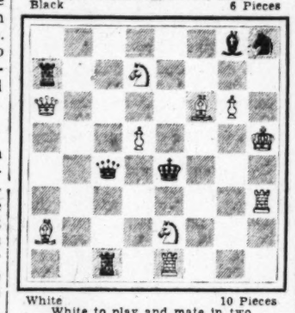
By Edgar W. Allen

Sept. 4, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2593

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas

Black 6 Pieces

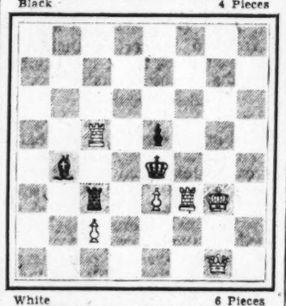


White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2594

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas

Black 4 Pieces

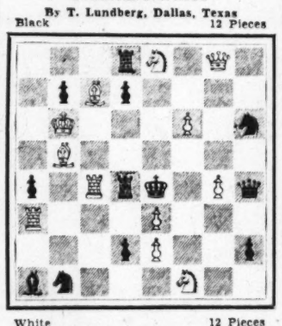


White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2595

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2590 P-K8(Kt)
No. 2591 Kt-R7
No. 2592 R-B2

No. 2587. H. A. Corey of Medford, Mass., points out a second solution by 1 RxP.

T. Lundberg

Born in Sweden, T. Lundberg learned the rudiments of chess from his father at the age of six. As a young man he became rather efficient at the game and was rated as an "A" class player. Upon coming to the United States and entering the business world in Dallas, Texas (where he has resided ever since), his interest in the game lapsed until J. C. Thompson started a chess column in the Dallas Morning News about four years ago.

Lundberg became very much alive to the game again, and, although he had never attempted to solve a chess problem prior to this time, he was successful in winning three solving ladder prizes. It was during this period that he decided to compose chess problems, and with the kindly instruction and constructive criticism of the well-known Burney M. Marshall of Shreveport, La., he has become one of the best chess problem composers that Texas has ever produced.

U. S. Open Championship

This game between Harlow B. Daly, former Massachusetts State Champion, and E. Nash is unusually entertaining on account of the rook versus five pawns ending and the many combinations throughout the game.

Queen's Pawn Game

Daly White	Nash Black	Daly White	Nash Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	33 Kt-K7ch	RxKt
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	34 RxR	PxP
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	35 R-R2	R-R8ch
4 B-K2	B-Kt2	36 Kt-K	Kt-B3
5 B-B3	Q-B	37 R-Q7	R-Q8
6 BxB	QxB	38 R-R2	P-Kt5
7 Q-B3	QxQ	39 K-K2	RxP
8 KtxQ	Kt-R3	40 RxR	KtxRch
9 P-B3	Kt-R4	41 K-B2	Kt-B3
10 B-Kt3	KtxB	42 R-R6	P-Kt6
11 RPxKt	P-R3	43 R-R3	Kt-Q5
12 QKt-Q2	P-Q4	44 Kt-Q3	P-KR4
13 K-K2	P-QB4	45 RxRP	P-R5
14 Kt-K5	R-B	46 R-Q7	Kt-B4
15 QR-QB	B-Q3	47 PxP	PxP
16 QKt-B3	R-B2	48 R-QKt7	K-Kt4
17 P-KKt4	O-O	49 RxP	P-R6
18 P-KKt3	PxP	50 R-Kt	P-Kt6ch
19 KPxP	KR-B	51 K-B3	K-Kt
20 Kt-Q3	P-B3	52 R-Kt4ch	K-Kt4
21 Kt-R4	K-B2	53 R-Kt4ch	K-R3
22 P-KB4	P-QKt4	54 R-Kt8	P-R7
23 P-R3	P-Kt4	55 K-Kt2	Kt-R5ch
24 Kt-B3	K-Kt3	56 K-R	Kt-Kt3
25 K-B2	Kt-Kt	57 R-K8	P-B4
26 QR-K	R-K2	58 Kt-K5	Kt xKt
27 R-R3	BxRP	59 RxKt	K-Kt4
28 PxB	RxP	60 K-Kt2	K-Kt5
29 Kt-Kt4	RxP	61 R-R5	P-B5
30 KtxQP	R-R7ch	62 R-R4	K-B4
31 K-B	R-Q2	63 R-R	K-Kt5
32 P-B5ch	PxP		Drawn game

The game below was won by Anthony E. Santasiere, champion of the Marshall Chess Club, from Benjamin Altman, champion of the Queens Chess Club of Woodside.

Queen's Indian

Santasiere White	Altman Black	Santasiere White	Altman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 Q-Q2	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	13 KtxP	Q-B
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	14 Kt-Kt5	R-Kt
4 P-KKt3	P-K3	15 B-B4	P-K4
5 B-Kt2	P-B4	16 B-Kt5	BxB
6 0-0	B-K2	17 QxB	P-QR3
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	18 Kt-Q6	Q-Q
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	19 QxQ	KRxQ
9 QxKt	B-KB3	20 KtxB	RxKt
10 B-K3	Kt-B3	21 BxKt	Resigns
11 KR-Q	O-O		

Hal Doerr, brother of Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox, has been doing some catching for the Seattle club.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6881

Hunt Expects To Be Ordered For Sea Duty

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—Apparently a good way to get yourself sent to sea is to win the National singles tennis championship.

That's what happened to Lieut. Ted Schroeder, who won the title last year. He's an officer on one of Uncle Sam's destroyers now and couldn't defend his title because he has to spend too much time at sea. Then there's Lieut. Joe Hunt, also a Navy officer, who hasn't won the title yet but who may stand a pretty good chance.

Biggest Upset

Hunt, former Davis Cup doubles player and once ranked No. 4 nationally, staged the biggest upset of the current championships yesterday when he administered an 8-6, 6-2, 6-3 trouncing to Corp. Frankie Parker of the Army Air Force, the top seeded player.

Joe, who hasn't heard yet whether the recent order advanced him from junior grade to a full lieutenancy, has been in New York about a week waiting for his orders for sea duty and expects to receive them soon after the tournament ends Monday.

"Parker missed a lot of the kind of shots that Parker never misses," said Joe in explanation of yesterday's lopsided triumph over the veteran player who was runner-up to Schroeder last year. "But after the first set I felt confident that I had things under control."

Segura vs. Kramer

The other men's semifinal, to be played tomorrow, pits Ecuador's two-fisted clouter, Pancho Segura, against third-seeded Jack Kramer of the Coast Guard, another exponent of power tennis. He has won three matches in impressive style.

The women's singles tourney also reached the semifinals yesterday with one upset. Dorothy May Bundy, third in the National rankings two years ago but unranked last season, bounded back with a three-set victory over Margaret Osborne, her successor in the No. 3 spot. Today Miss Bundy plays second-ranked Louise Brough and Defending Champion Pauline Betz meets Doris Hart, the Florida girl who yesterday handed out some rough treatment to the 1941 champion, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, defeating her 6-1, 6-3.

Alan Ford Beats Kiefer by Touch In National 220

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 4 (AP)—Alan Ford, Yale's Balboa (Canal Zone) bullet, and Adolph Kiefer of the Bainbridge, Md., Naval School, hit the finish line at the end of the thrilling 220-yard free style sprint in identical time yesterday, but the medal went to the Eli by an eyelash as the three-day men's National A. A. U. swimming championships opened. The time of 2:19.4 suffered in comparison with the world record, 2:07.9, Bill Smith of Ohio State turned in a year ago, but the show the lads put on was tops.

The mile race was a snap for smooth-stroking Paul Maloney of the Buffalo, N. Y., Athletic Club. The 17-year-old schoolboy led all the way and finished nearly half a length in front of John McCarthy of the University of Michigan. His time was 23:06.5, which compared with Namaka's world's mark of 20:29 made here a year ago.

In the 330-yard medley relay, which looked more like a Yale intramurals, the Blue "A" trio of Gillet, Jackson, and Ford won going away in 3:34.5.

Syl Apps Enlists

TORONTO (AP) — Frank Selke, Manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs hockey team, has announced that Syl Apps, captain of the squad and star center player, has enlisted in the Canadian Active Army and will report for duty "within a few days."

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	83	43	.659	
Cincinnati	69	56	.552	13½
Brooklyn	67	58	.536	15½
Pittsburgh	68	63	.519	17½
Chicago	61	65	.484	22
BOSTON	55	65	.458	25
Philadelphia	54	71	.432	28½
New York	44	80	.355	38

Results Sept. 3
Brooklyn 4, New York 1.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	78	46	.629	
Washington	69	59	.539	11
Cleveland	66	57	.537	11½
Detroit	66	58	.532	12
Chicago	64	61	.512	14½
BOSTON	59	68	.465	20½
St. Louis	56	69	.448	22½
Philadelphia	42	82	.339	36

Results Sept. 3
Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
New York 4, Washington 0.
Detroit 8, St. Louis 5.
(Only games scheduled.)

Minor League Scores

Results Sept. 3
By the Associated Press

International League
Syracuse 4, Newark 2.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 4.
Toronto 6, Montreal 4.
Jersey City at Baltimore, postponed.

American Association
Louisville 7-3, Toledo 5-1 (First game, 10 innings).
Milwaukee 5-10, St. Paul 3-8.
Indianapolis 9-0, Columbus 2-2.
Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 3.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 11-0 San Diego 0-2.
Los Angeles 6-0, Portland 3-5.
Sacramento 5, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 2, Seattle 0.

Eastern League
Hartford 4, Utica 3.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Elmira 0.
Albany 6, Springfield 1.
Scranton 3, Binghamton 0.

Southern Association
Nashville 6, Memphis 1.
Montgomery 4, New Orleans 1.
Knoxville 18, Little Rock 12.
Atlanta at Birmingham, postponed.

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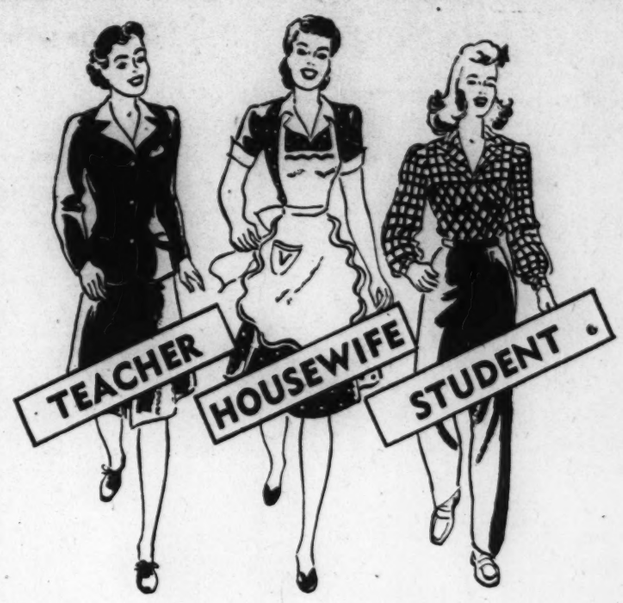

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COUNTER MEN: (3)	$40
CAPTAIN: Hotel, exp	Arr
PORTERS: (10) local	$25-30
ELEVATOR OPERATORS: (6)	Arr
KITCHEN MEN: Several	Arr

ESTIMATOR with many years' experience wishes to make connection with general contractor in or near Boston or New York; experienced in quantity survey, costs, sub-letting and buying materials. Box B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMAN wanted over 45 with knowledge of retail men's shoe business, to manage a small high-grade men's shop in Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. Write giving full particulars and references. P. O. Box 619, New Haven, Connecticut.

MEN 50 and over, light messenger work, whole or part time. Apply Minute Man Messenger, 23 Province Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED

TEACHERS (EXCEPTIONAL)

A thoroughly equipped teacher of English, Reading teacher and a successful teacher of Spanish are being sought to head and build up these departments in a New England preparatory school for boys that is being reorganized along unique lines specially adapted to replace outmoded educational systems and meet postwar conditions affecting youth. The opportunity to render service is exceptional, but applicants must enjoy living and working with boys and, if married, the wife also must be eager to share in this character-development work. Write Box B-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DIETITIAN assistant for private school for boys of excellent character; year-around and permanent. Write qualifications and experience to W. M. Meacham, Headmaster, The Farm and Trades School, Boston 4, Mass.

WANTED—Two caretakers for gentleman's home, near Buffalo, N. Y., for housekeeper and gardener work, man and wife; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Caretakers, 3799 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

CZECH translator for occasional translations into Czech; well educated; Christian Scientists preferred. Box N-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TYPIST FIGURER

Two girls experienced in order typing and particularly good figurers. Accuracy is essential. Our office is large—light and well ventilated. Cafeteria service is just about to be opened. Exceptionally good working conditions prevail.

The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co.
125 Amory St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
or U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
9 Beacon Street, Boston

WOMAN, Christian Scientist, occupying 3 rooms, elevator apartment, opposite park, Bronx, New York City, offers comfortable home and salary to middle-aged or elderly active woman capable for household duties; should read English; day off weekly, also hours daily. Interviews in city. Box 168, Lake Mahopac, New York.

COLLEGE GRADUATE
Excellent opportunity to learn industrial methods engineering work, including time study. Will train 5 weeks, $25 week plus expenses while training out of town at factory; position local when trained at $45 week.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 State Street, Boston

DEPT. MANAGERS—ASST. BUYERS
Clothing, notions, draperies, linens, paints, and wallpaper, accessories, hardware, cosmetics and other departments. Excellent opportunity for girls with retail store training. Local positions ranging from $25 to $40 week.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 State Street, Boston

ALERT, attentive, accurate stenographer for Publishing Company. Work for President and Circulation Manager. Must like detail. Harmonious office. Opportunity. Give complete details. Write Box B-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION-housekeeper for lady living alone; will exchange references; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Mrs. A. J. Volk, 6 Pitman Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

DESIRED — Experienced woman, excellent cook, Prot., general work; 2 adults; own rm., bath; 5 m. trains, busses; liberal wages. Big. 0215 (Mass.).

HOUSEKEEPER for family of four in college town; all modern conveniences; 1-hr. ride from Boston; excellent wages. Box N-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERMANENT Nurse-Companion to lady in hotel. Sleep in. Apply between 4 and 6 p. m. Wednesday, Room 800, Chatham Hotel, 33 E. 48th St., N. Y. C. VOL. 5-5400.

WANTED—Woman for general work in 3-room Back Bay apartment; 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.; two in family. Box N-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FULL TIME or part time waitresses and counter girls. BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP, 222 Newbury St., Boston. COM. 5370.

RELIABLE experienced woman for part time housework for 2 adults in apartment. 34 Park Street, Brookline, Mass. Lon. 6301.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational Personal Christmas Cards—50 for $1.00 up. Personal Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. Z-24, New York.

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BE YOUR own BOSS . . . Direct-to-consumer selling offers best chance for building independent business, today and future. Earn big commissions selling Caltex exclusive Hollywood-styled women's outerwear garments made from our ORIGINAL FABRICS. Nationally known Company—19 years in business. MEN or WOMEN—Full or Part Time—Unrestricted territory. CALTEX, 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONSTRUCTION executive, age 51, experienced general building, construction, estimating, purchasing, costs, finance, negotiation; familiar government procedure and contracts; project manager three Navy projects—states and Latin America; available immediately. Write Box R-12, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESMANAGER, 49, with ideas; have patents pending for SORTING UNIT; PAPER HOLDER; other paper devices; know accts.; good SALES exp. Box H-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

For BALTIMORE Readers
Young lady would like employment as a personal maid or general maid for full time work. Must have living quarters on premises for self, husband and small school child.
MRS. ROY M. WEAVER
8001 E. Biddle Street, Armistead Gardens
BALTIMORE 5, MD.

COMPANION (Christian Scientist), refined, Reader; Driver; Practical Nurse; light housekeeping. Write Box P-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE for child under 6; companion to lady (Christian Scientist pref.); would go to Fla. or California. 679 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Main 2-4663.

POSITION desired as attendant-companion or companion-housekeeper to single lady. Cheerful, excellent references. Christian Scientist. Write Box E-4, Suite 1550-500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

FOR SEWING in my home: mending, alterations, darning, turning shirt collars, hems. Please call Las 7431 or 4081 (Mass.).

KINDERGARTEN and nursery school trained teacher desires position. Write MISS B. W. C., 249 Lothrop Street, Beverly, Mass.

POSITION for experienced housekeeper and cook with 5-year-old child; near Boston. Box B-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON PAPER FACTOR established pre-1914 seeks to contact American paper-maker of best quality writing papers with a view to U. K. sales agency when war restrictions are lifted. Box W-1782, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

GULF CITY LEATHER CO.
158 Government Street (5)
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SERVICE HARDWARE COMPANY
Household Hardware Builders' Supplies
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Phone 3-2348 Mobile, Ala.

2-6102 Exchange Store
Cheerful Credit 411 Dauphin Street

HOFFMAN Furniture Company
Mobile, Ala.

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

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MOBILE, ALA.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
PENSACOLA, FLA.

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Men's
• Clothing
• Hats
• Furnishings
5 North Royal Street

Roche Home Equipment Co.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin Street Phone 3-2743
Mobile, Ala.

Pauline's
Women's Wearables
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Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store, 115 W. 9th St.

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N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
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Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
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COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
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Texas' Finest Dining Places
Milam CAFETERIAS
• An atmosphere of distinction and charm
• Plantation food
• Southern hospitality
San Antonio Austin Fort Worth

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Tea Room, Candies, Ices
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PURITAN ICE CREAM STANDS
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897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
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44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Good Food—Quick Service We Serve Only the Best
HON HUNG
CHINESE AMERICAN
WE SPECIALIZE IN CHINESE DISHES
Boston Chinatown Style—Orders Put Up to Take Out
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LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl.
Dorothy Gould
137 Thayer St. Telephone Manning 4205
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Sundays

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
Established 1899
147 W. 43rd ST
152 W. 44th ST
AT TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

BALTIMORE, MD.

Saratoga Inn
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER
11:30 A.M. UNTIL 8 P.M.
for lovers of good food
328 N. CHARLES ST.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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Beginning September 9, we'll
"BACK THE ATTACK"
With War Bonds
Slowly this great country has become aroused. Now, against the dictators they are good and mad. Buy War Bonds!... of course they will buy Bonds.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

The SALMAGUNDI
222 BEACON STREET
REOPENING SEPT. 7
(Twentieth Season)
Luncheon 11:30-2
Dinner 5-8
Telephone COM. 9582, Boston

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons 50c up Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
GARDEN OPEN
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Open Sundays
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

BROOKLINE, MASS.

For Luncheon or Dinner
when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings come to
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street
Brookline

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

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"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
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Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

Dist. of Col.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4578 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

EDWARD C. FURMAN
Insurance PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE
Representing The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States
5629 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
RAndolph 0800—01 Washington, D. C.

Brownley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 18TH ST. N. W. Metropolitan 4567

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Adams 5050 Michigan 3818
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807 2438 18th Street N. W.

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

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CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2017 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers in
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

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Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

For All Food
BARLITT'S MARKET
811 E. Las Olas Boulevard
PHONE 44

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. O. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued)

FAILING'S
The Home of Good Shoes
1113 First Street
We invite you to see our new line of Fall Coats, Suits, Millinery and Shoes.

Shop and Save at
B&B Super Market
Fancy Groceries — Western Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

JACKSONVILLE

Viola Johns Beauty Salon
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
AIR CONDITIONED
207-209 W. Forsyth Street
Phones 5-7672—5-7673

UNDERWOOD
Quality Jewelry
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

Our Success Is Measured by Your Satisfaction
STERLING E. SMITH
Jeweler and Silversmith
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
LOBBY HOTEL WINDSOR

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CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

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Slade's
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Custom Made Draperies
Slip Covers and Upholstering
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Phone 34-171 1112 So. Florida Ave.

H. H. ALLSOPP
All Kinds of Insurance
MARBLE ARCADE
PHONE 24-511

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. *Tel. 7-9296*
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED. MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

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RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
MRS. JECK
COLD WAVE A SPECIALTY
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-5606

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE Annuities Business Life
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 81ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7584

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from 1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7806
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS FILMS FINISHING
Kodachrome—Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

LLOYD PRINTING
1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

PACIFIC LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
BUCK SERVICE
BILL FAXON MANAGER

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
SECOND AVE. AT S. E. FIRST ST.

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

Cecil's Sundries
(formerly HARRISON'S)
SODA FOUNTAIN CANDIES
MAGAZINES SCHOOL SUPPLIES
3436 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Phone 4-9260

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA
DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mr. Melvin L. Swanson
announces to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor his purchase of
HOYT'S STAR MARKET.
The same high standards of foods will be carried and courteous service awaits you.
Mr. Swanson will be most grateful for your continued patronage.
Home-Cooked Foods Quality Meats
Fruits Groceries Vegetables
700 Fourth Street N. Phone 8976

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding's
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

Southern Dairies *Sealtest*
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Announcing the New Location of
BEULAH'S
GIFT SHOP
Cards *Shell Novelties*
41 FIFTH STREET NORTH

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 5979

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"Our work will please you"
ASF **RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY**
R. I. Leavenwood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Mrs. M. Ray Schmidt Owner and Manager of the
SUWANNEE BEAUTY SHOP
Announces to her patrons and Monitor readers, her new location at
537 1ST AVE. NORTH Phone 6996

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

PHONE 8188 FOR PROMPT DELIVERY OF
FUEL OIL
For Every Type of Oil-Burning Equipment
CITY FUEL OIL CO.
2nd St. at 15th Ave. South

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 939 5TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

SAVE AT *Sears* in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Tipp's BEAUTY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

Carstarphen, Inc.
Candy of All Kinds
612 Poplar Street Phone 7171-2-3

Buy war bonds and keep the home fires burning with coal from
TORCH COAL CO.
Phone 5700 224 Walnut Street

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Maine

AUBURN

SCHOOL OPENING
Clothing and Furnishings
for Boys and Students
•
Featuring Double-Wear Work Clothes and Shoes *for Men and Women*
COBB-WATSON CO.
57-63 Court Street

Back to School
SPORTS COATS
and
ODD TROUSERS
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR at FLANDERS
62 Court Street, Auburn Tel. 876

SHOES REPAIRED
Means Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
Robert W. Vickery
154 TURNER STREET

"Keeping up with the times"
Choice of Watches, including Beautiful Ruby-set 14K Ladies' Wrist Watch
WILLS & HICKS
94 Court Street Auburn, Me.

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
Modene Paints
Wallpapers
Painting and Paperhanging
158 Turner St., Auburn, Me.
TEL. 4629-W

You'll Like
Walton's Home Style Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable. Try our Whole-Wheat, Krushed-Wheat, O'n Honey and Raisin Bread. Deliciously different.
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR

NEW FRANKLIN LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
75 So. Main Street, Brewer Dial 6489

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	R	C	H	E	R	Y
N	E	R	O		O	
T	A	Y	L	O	R	S
	D		L	A	Y	
C		T	Y	R		B
H	U	E		L	Y	E
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	A	N	A		A	
M	E	S	S	I	N	A
	R		S	N	O	W
C	O	L	O	G	N	E

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 30 N. Main Street, Brewer

STANDARD SHOE STORE *48 Main Street*
Wilbur Coon, Health Spot, Air Step
Queen Quality for Women
Matrix, Bostonian, Crosby Square for Men
Buster Brown Shoes for Children

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

Pickering's
HAT SHOP
New Fall Hats arriving daily.
All Fall shades to choose from.
30 Sabattus Street Tel. 4620

Our Motive Is Quality
OUR GOODS
Ladies' Handbags, Air Weight Luggage, Men's Gladstone Bags, Zipper Bags
Many Items for Service Men
FOGG'S LEATHER STORE
123 MAIN STREET

Bring Your Children
to
CANTER-WINNER'S
For School Shoes of Proven Quality
Fitted by experts.
87 LISBON STREET TEL. 3000

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

Bauer Hardware Company
Hardware, Paints, Wallpaper
Sporting Goods
"One of the largest selections of wall paper in Maine"
239 MAIN STREET, LEWISTON, MAINE

"The Shop With a View"
Flora's Beauty Studio
The Home of Guaranteed Permanents from $4.00 to $10.00, and other Beauty Aids you will enjoy.
266 Main St., Lewiston Tel. 897-W

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy
United States
War Bonds
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
522 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Patriotic Jewelry
All branches of the service
Plain and with Service Stars
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers
503 CONGRESS STREET

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

Photographic Equipment
Cameras—Films—Accessories
Loring Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.
Fashions for Men
593 Congress Street Portland, Maine

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

A timely showing of colorful, decorative jugs, vases and newest designed pieces in China, Glass and Pottery; to delight Garden Club members and lovers of the beautiful and artistic—in flowers.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
Jewelers—Diamond Merchants
521 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEARS MID-SUMMER Furniture and Rug Sale
Now in Progress
Extra values — extra savings
Use easy payment plan on all purchases of $10 or more
Mail and Phone Orders Accepted
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
19 So. Main St. Tel. 3330

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Co-Op Food Store
Only one store in this community is consumer owned.
This is it.
Concord Consumer Co-operative Society, Inc.
21A SO. MAIN STREET

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

HARRY G. EMMONS
A good store for women who would have merchandise and service better than usual.
FINE LEATHERS

Sheet Iron Stoves
are not rationed; they give quick heat. Get one for the fall chill. They are good ones.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

LINCOLN'S
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Save your Clothes and Furniture
Expert Cleansing makes them last longer and keep a newer look.
BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS
PHONE 7810 53 LOWELL STREET

For Soldiers Overseas
Christmas Cards and Books
Require no orders if sent between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET
Buy War Bonds

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

296—Phones—4567
Put in your order for
HIRES' ROOT BEER
WITH REAL FRUIT JUICES
Buy War Bonds
Steele's Service Store
815 CHESTNUT STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400
BUY WAR BONDS

JAMAL and ZOTOS PERMANENTS
No shortage of best materials we are grateful to say.
BUY WAR BONDS
Ida Patzke's Beauty Parlor
21 Dubuque Street First Floor Phone 354

For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
Window Shades — Venetian Blinds — Slip Covers—Curtains, Pillows, Draperies made to order or material sold by the yard.
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 W. CENTRAL STREET

G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors
Keep your electrical appliances in order
BUY WAR BONDS
101 Hanover Street

SHAGMOOR COATS
$45 to $79.95
Untrimmed or Luxuriously Furred
Sold Exclusively at
JAMES W. HILL CO.
BUY WAR BONDS

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
HANDLES
QUALITY FOODS
PHONE 2800
Thirty-One Main Street

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

In the Land of the Sky
IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Sanitone
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN
Fine Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes for Men.
Sole agents in Newport for Knit-tex Topcoats, Stetson Hats, Freeman Shoes.
TEL. 23 257-259 THAMES STREET

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A.M. to 12 noon daily except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Esso
G. & B. ESSO STATION
702 S. Washington St.

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford
for all makes of cars
Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

TESTED
GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
303 King St. Alex. 1300

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

BACK TO SCHOOL BUT FIRST TO
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Where the Younger Crowd Shops

School Days Are Here—
Everything for Lunches
at
BIBEE'S

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

Let
D. Moses & Co.
fit you out for Fall
BEAUTIFUL COATS, DRESSES, HATS

NORFOLK

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-1611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

ROANOKE

JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.
invites you to select your Fall and Winter Outfit
The earlier the better

NATALIE SHOPPE
Featuring
FALL COATS, SUITS and DRESSES
301 South Jefferson Street

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

Moose & Bent
Jewelers
Your patronage is appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

LAZARUS
310 South Jefferson Street
DIAL 2-3111

Look to
Pugh's
for Smart Autumn Apparel
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders, Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

THE DIAMOND
Charleston's
Finest Department Store
Capitol St. Phone 28-111

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized
Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers Street Phone 37-933

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. Phone 28-159

Super Market Basket
Meats, Vegetables
Groceries
We carry Wright's Silver Cream
Free Delivery
509 Washington Street Phone 24-221

HENRY BROS., Inc.
212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP and RETREAD Service
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.

ANGEL'S FUR CO.
Shopping center for fine furs.
Hollander dyed furs are available here.
912 Quarrier St. Phone 34-811

HUNTINGTON

Archer's FLOWERS
AND
FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's
Largest Department Store

Fashions for All
COATS BLOUSES
SUITS LINGERIE
DRESSES HOSIERY
SKIRTS POCKETBOOKS
SWEATERS HANKIES
HATS
LILLIAN MUSGROVE
"What to Wear"
240 PLEASANT ST., MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable
Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut Street

WHEELING

"It's the cut that counts"
Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.
Special attention given to children
McCOY BEAUTY SHOP
108 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

INSURANCE
Fire, Auto, Etc.
RUTH J. MERRITT
40 Ottawa St. No. T 4-7194

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

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DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS, 290 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 3-5088

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408

Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

JAMES HOPE & SONS, LIMITED
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
BOOKBINDERS, & PRINTERS
61-63 SPARKS ST. PHONE 2-2493

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Devlins
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

See us when you want fine shoe repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator" features to ensure comfort.
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
428 BANK STREET PHONE 2-4700

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson
79 Sparks St. 3-1222

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. E. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-2411

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Bonnett
Telephones LA. 3372, LA. 3371
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

Diana Restaurant
137 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food. Well Served.
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St., Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S C-A-R-D-S
Avoid that 'last minute' rush
Choose your cards early this year from our beautiful assortment of Personal and Box Cards
—Exceptional Values—
Telephone GE 6186 or write direct to
THE INASMUCH CLUB
936 CARLAW AVE., TORONTO
• Proceeds for War Service Work •

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

Mrs. W. J. Foster
Permanent Wave Specialist
Hair Styling and all lines of Beauty Culture
Modern Air-Conditioned Salon
690 Bay Street (Herman Building)
Cor. Bay and Walton Streets
Elgin 6585
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "RE-VITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3353 TORONTO LA. 5976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

QUALITY
in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
LADIES' FALL COATS untrimmed $1.00
Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg
Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions
CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY & ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kelloggs Products. Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations. Potter & Moores.
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West St.

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—
Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House West St. (Next to Ansteys) Phone 26066

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.
243, PINE STREET
(Opposite City Bus Centre)
New and Reconditioned Furniture
Furniture traded in or purchased for cash
Sworn appraisements and valuations
TELEPHONE 24430

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

John Orr & Co
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.

JOHANNESBURG

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE *in*
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Quotation

THINGS do not change; we change.
—THOREAU

Daily Anecdote

An Expensive Honor

When Willie Collier, the actor, lived at his country home at St. James, on Long Island, his days were enlivened by the adventures of his twelve-year-old son.

One day the boy came to his father and said that he had been elected captain-manager of his ball club, and that in view of the honor he desired to show his appreciation in a substantial manner by providing the club with a tent in which to hold their business sessions. Collier, Senior, donated a tent, a table, and a dozen camp chairs, and provided a site on his lawn. Hearing that a meeting of the club was about to be held, he slipped down behind the tent and put his eye to a crack. He arrived just in time to hear his son say:

"My father gave us this tent, so I move that we make him an honorary member."

The motion was enthusiastically carried.

The first baseman stood up. "Mr. Manager," he said, "we need uniforms, regular uniforms. How are we going to get them?"

"I move," said young Collier, "that the honorary member be permitted to buy them."

The motion was carried.

"We need some new bats and a dozen balls," said another boy. "We also need a catcher's mask and a chest protector and a lot of gloves."

Again young Collier moved that they be purchased by the honorary member, and the motion was unanimously carried.

"I think," said another boy, "that we ought to hire a big bus to carry us to the game."

"That's right," agreed the captain-manager. "I move that—"

Five seconds later the honorary member was tendering his resignation.

Newspaper Fun

Spread a newspaper on the floor then ask two people to stand on it in such a way that neither can touch the other. This sounds impossible but can easily be accomplished when the newspaper is laid in a doorway. One person can stand on the paper on one side of the closed door and the other person can stand on the opposite side.

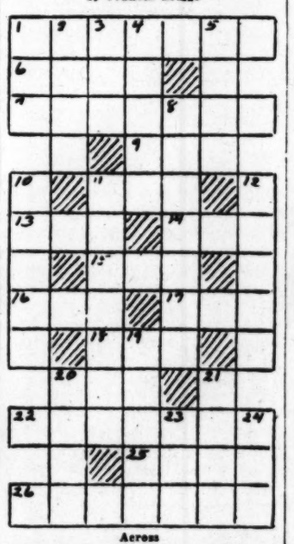
Reading a newspaper inside and out without opening it seems like an impossibility but it can be done. Ask various members of the group to try to do it. The solution is to read from the paper inside of the house and then go outside of the house and read it again.

Gas Taxes Drop

State gasoline taxes produced 11 per cent less revenue in 1942 than in 1941; in January, 1943, they produced 34 per cent less than in January, 1942.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—In what sport would a "shooting glove" be worn?
6—What is first name of Rex Stout's fictional detective?
7—"Through the Looking-Glass" is whose musical work?
9—Ballad.
11—Who was a war god of Norse mythology?
13—Color.
14—What is a solution obtained by leaching wood ashes?
15—Advocate of the novel as distinguished from the conventional is called what?
16—What is a kind of short open spout or drip?
17—A canquette is a kind of box, bow, or cap—which?
18—Kind.
20—Collection of sayings.
22—What Sicilian seaport is on strait of same name?
25—In Lowell's poem, what "had begun in the gloaming"?
26—What is a German city on left bank of the Rhine?

Down
1—A formicine creature would resemble what?
2—A "purple passage" might be encountered by those who sail, read, or ride—which?
3—To call out.
4—Foliage of what shrub is used for decoration at Christmas time?
5—What is first name of O'More, titular hero of a poem by Samuel Lover?
8—What is a rewinck in which a steering oar is worked?
10—In what country is so-called "Biarritz of the New World"?
11—In what game are pins of ashwood used?
12—Who is one of characters in "I Pagliacci"?
19—What is the rope used for catching horses, cattle, etc.?
20—To go by aircraft.
21—Soon.
23—What is the suffix of the present participle?
24—Reverential fear.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun— —Bill O'Malley

"Oh, I like you in a wide brim!"

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: One disadvantage of a backyard vacation is that a fellow can't send his acquaintances a post card when he doesn't go away from home.

London Opinion: Owing to the shortage of labor many housewives are attempting to sweep their own chimneys. This puts a new complexion on the mater.

Indianapolis News: Some of the young fellows who have had commando training will make triple-threat football material when they get back to college.

Three Guesses

Change one letter if you'd see
A juicy fruit become a tree.
Change one letter if you wish
To see a deer become a fish.

(Answer appears below)

Three guesses

(Answer: Apple—maple or plum—palm. Elk—eel.

Royal Navy

Six hundred British naval vessels are constantly on duty over 80,000 miles of sea routes.

A Verse for Today . . .

He hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things, and sure. — II SAM. 23:5

In Lighter Vein

On Second Thought

A junk shop near a railroad crossing in Denver carries a sign with this hint to motorists: "Go ahead; take a chance. We'll buy the car."—Denver Public Service Bulletin.

Familiar Ground

Guide: "This castle has stood for 300 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing altered, nothing repaired or replaced."

Tourist: "They must have the same kind of landlord we've got!" —Atlanta Two Bells.

Undoubtedly

The young bachelor was asked which he thought were happier, people who were married or people who were not.

"Well, I don't know," he replied. "Sometimes I think there is as many as is that ain't, as ain't that is."—Santa Fe Magazine.

A "Record" Story

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Navy crew aboard an American cargo ship is happier today because of the honesty of a Brooklyn taxcab driver.

Two sailors alighted from this particular cab, paid their fare and started to cross the bridge into the terminal where their ship was berthed. Suddenly they realized they had left $28 worth of records in the cab, records which had been paid for by donations from the members of the crew.

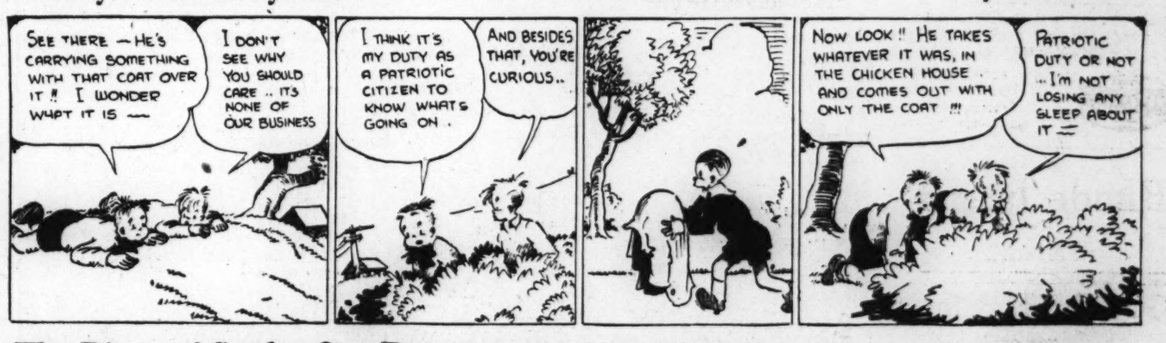
To all appearances it looked as though they had lost the records and were responsible for making good the loss to their friends. While they were standing there the taxi returned, bumping along the uneven road and stopping at the identification booth. In spite of gas rationing and the press of business the driver had returned to deliver the much-needed records.

Wide World

A Young 'Sea Dog' Snatches a Few Winks

He answers to the name of "Sea Bag," and here he's pictured enjoying a few moments of well-earned relaxation between dog watches. The dish-towel hammock, rigged between two stanchions aboard a United States Coast Guard convoy vessel, appears quite comfortable.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What Goes On in the Chicken House?* By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"People in Glass Houses—etc"* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bon Voyage!* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Beyond the Victory

The proposal of a transition period under international trusteeship after the war, just made by Herbert Hoover at Minneapolis, is not new. But by placing his own weight behind it he will at least attract the favorable attention of added thousands of Americans to the usefulness of the idea and will cause many to wrestle with the problems of building a durable peace.

This is not to say that their struggles will bring them to the same conclusions offered by Mr. Hoover, or that they will agree with the elaboration of the idea which he offers.

For example, Mr. Hoover would avoid military alliances: "A military alliance would undermine the moral influence of the Custodians or Trustees and would add nothing to their strength." But later he says: "A suggestion to Russia and China from Britain and ourselves should carry conviction to them of our desire to march with them in peacemaking to the end." Since the march peaceward will depend in part upon an understanding of the various military responsibilities to be undertaken to check aggression, it is hard to see how the conviction Mr. Hoover demands can be carried except through military commitments.

This question of military alliances is a crucial one to nations closer than the United States to the world storm center. And it is likely that Russia and China, and Great Britain, too, will refuse to be convinced of American intentions to "march with them in peacemaking to the end" unless Americans are willing to sign up for service in policing the peace. The breakdown of the League of Nations, from which Mr. Hoover draws certain lessons, was as much, if not more, the result of an absence of military commitments in behalf of the League as of any provision of the over-berated Versailles Treaty.

Mr. Hoover makes a most useful suggestion when he urges that the trusteeship of the Great-Power victors should be set up by the authority of all the United Nations. It is possible that if this were done, the military understandings reached by these Powers need not be construed as "alliances." But if, as Mr. Hoover states, "the primary safety of America will always rest in our strong right arm," then it would seem to follow that the security of other peaceable nations is not yet independent of military power, and that collective security can best be served by enlisting force to back justice and order.

The possibility of forming an international trusteeship to police the transition period may itself depend on the willingness of the United States to accept military commitments. It may also require a readiness to deal with several extremly touchy international questions even before the shooting stops. Thus it is not enough to say that Americans must have plenty of time to make up their minds about these things, and to permit their Senate to deliberate. Steps need to be taken now to bring Congress into partnership with the executive branch of government for the tasks that lie beyond victory. Though Mr. Hoover seems apprehensive about its effect, a Congressional resolution on postwar aims would be a most timely step in this direction.

No Shortage of Wool

Despite the many gloomy predictions, and despite the immense volume of buying that can be witnessed in the Nation's department stores, America has not been obliged to ration clothing. At this moment it doesn't appear such rationing is imminent.

Plenty of cotton, of course, is available; the ingredients of rayon are abundant, and now comes the good news that woolens—about which so much concern was felt at the outbreak of the war—are now available in the United States in unprecedented quantities, and not only because of domestic production.

The ships that have been carrying American soldiers and war materials to Australia have not returned empty. Some two billion pounds of wool are now on hand, reports the Associated Press, and it is estimated this is sufficient to keep every woolen mill in the country at peak production until January, 1946, even if no more were imported.

Importations, however, continue in greater volume than ever before in history. This means that in addition to taking care of the considerable military demands, the amount of wool available for civilian use can be just about doubled this winter, which should mean plenty for all.

Measuring the Attack

The measure of the landing in Italy is not to be taken simply by counting the divisions moving against the enemy there. The area covered and the numbers involved tell only a fraction of the story. If one looks at this front and then at the front stretching through Russian territory from the Baltic to the Black Sea one may wonder at the amount of discussion this attack has aroused. But the comparison leaves out some tremendous physical factors as well as vital psychological ones.

The physical factors are distance, provision of shipping space on a scale that would make Helen of Troy's cheeks blanch and the overcoming of what Hitler hoped might prove to be his decisive weapon, the U-boat. The psychological factor turns on the physical factors. It was long Hitler's boast that the war would be won by the Nazis before American aid could reach the Continent, and many Europeans must have wondered whether an Allied attack could be launched over the seas in such force as to breach the walls of the European prison.

The attack on Italy represents a mighty military achievement not readily understood if it is compared with other land engagements without regard for the additional problems of amphibian warfare.

Uncle Sam Isn't Fooling

In calling urgently for 1,000,000 more women in war industries by January 1, Uncle Sam is pointing his long finger at five or six times that many city wives with children under sixteen. More than pointing is required. Women must be convinced of the hungering need for their services.

A letter in an adjoining column illustrates the necessity for this. Undoubtedly, as widespread criticism indicates, in some plants there are excess manpower and slacking, but most of this is attributable to the nature of war work—shortage of materials, changing designs, etc., and if any worker feels he is being retained in a job where he is not really needed, he has recourse to his local United States Employment Office. As for legitimate slack periods, there are lulls between battles, too, but the fighting force has to be kept intact.

War plants are doing a magnificent job. War goods have been forthcoming in breath-taking fashion. Accelerated fighting demands that they keep coming and even increase. Hence the call.

It may well be that the reader with the fourteen-year-old daughter, whose letter we are printing today, is using her talents to the best advantage in remaining home. However, among several million women, there are enough who can, and should, respond to the work call. This will help make unnecessary any national labor regimentation, such as might be required should voluntary recruiting fail.

The Good Liberty Ships

The thirtieth anniversary number of "Marine News" gives us a glimpse behind the scenes of Liberty Ship building. These big (10,500 deadweight tons) vessels are as standardized as the old model T. Contracts can be shifted from yard to yard without scarcely missing a gasket. They are being built in from 20 to 27 days.

About 441 feet long, 57 feet in beam, they have earned high reputations as pay load carriers on most all the seven seas. They have five cargo holds, divided into seven water tight bulkheads, and are equipped with elaborate fire protection devices. Crew quarters set a new standard for comfort.

Liberties are not fast; but if postwar demands are for greater speed it may be found possible to replace the reciprocating engines with newer turbines.

Not the least of the advantages of standardized construction has been the simplification of crew training. Moreover, crews can be switched from one ship to another on an hour's notice and without a lengthy breaking-in period.

Washing machine manufacturers have been told they cannot use needed war materials for a resumption of production. But will WPB allow distillers to use precious grain for a resumption of whisky manufacture?

The Lady Next Door notes that the Yanks have cleaned up New Georgia, and adds that the Republicans haven't gotten that far south yet.

A naive friend of ours hopes that because the newspapers have to cut down on white paper the yellow journals will not gain an advantage.

Same Stature

A War Cargo Boat's No Luxury Liner

The Wide Horizon

By Randall Gould

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

Americans resident abroad regarded the humble freight steamer as not only a chance for economy in trips to and from home, but often as a luxury as well. The freighter of those happier days usually provided for a dozen or so extra, whose fares added a welcome bit to a voyage's total income.

Your wartime freighter takes passengers, too—but in a different way. They board ships built to take cargo and cargo only. Where the passengers are to go is no great concern of ship designer, or builder, or operator; all these are out for speed and efficiency in cargo carrying. So the passengers, boarding either by special Government permission or directly under Government orders, huddle into cabins marked for cadets, gunners, or "spares," and cheerfully put up with what they find.

Their hosts are in much the same position. The crew signed on for a period of time, such as nine months. Their agreement probably embodied some such ambiguous statement as that they are going to "a point in the Pacific Ocean to the westward of Los Angeles, California, and thence to such ports and places in any part of the world as the master may direct, or as may be ordered or directed by the United States Government, or any department, commission or agency thereof. . . ." The master himself had scant notice as to even his first and ultimate destinations, and the latter is subject to change when he calls in at his first port.

* * *

But all this makes for a rather charming spirit of adventure and fellowship. The cabins are cramped, there is no social hall or promenade. But when meals are not being served there is the officers' mess, and a breath of air—well mixed with spray—can be had on the boat deck or up in the bow. At least the common wartime plight is recognized and good nature is the rule all over the ship.

One of the first unusual factors of interest is the ship's defense. A special gun crew under a naval officer is carried and there are weapons of various sizes much in evidence. A couple of times a day or more there are gun drills, with the officer "up topside" directing gun-pointing and imaginary fire through his own special telephone system. Passengers are sometimes accepted as volunteer members of gun crews to supplement the small group of ruddy-cheeked boys whose former skills (often led off by the art of cow milking) have now been supplanted by unremitting drill in the art of repelling submarine and aircraft attack.

It is always a thrill when the general alarm is sounded with a jangle of bells. One long, one short, means a sub to starboard; one long, two shorts, a sub to port; one short, one long, an air attack. It's never possible to know in advance whether this means a false alarm or the real thing! So one acquires speed in donning life-jacket and the new overall rubber suits ("zoot suits" we call them on this ship) which will float one upright and well out of the water. There are also valuable accessories—a heavy knife, a whistle, and a watertight dry cell with red-glowing end, these last much commended for their help to searchers in the open sea.

* * *

Between times, the serious-minded passenger may cultivate a variety of occupations including rope splicing, engine-room technique, and even elementary navigation. He may study the law of storms, or what makes compasses (magnetic and gyro) behave in the fantastic way they do. If foresighted, he may have a course of study of languages, a lesson a day. It is well to establish a schedule of such work, for wartime freighters are even more chary of ports than were the peacetime variety. Not only that, but your freighter fights shy of islands and other ships. Its skipper never can be sure when some unfriendly eye may mark him and report his position to some enemy submarine. So he plays safe and makes long, solitary passages.

Not so long ago, the tedium of these trips could not even be helped by radio broadcasts, for the ordinary radio sends out signals of its own in addition to receiving them and this was a source of jeopardy. But now there is available a special wartime marine receiver which is not afflicted with this grave fault. Therefore at meal times, and often between, loudspeakers in the officers' and crew's messes bring in a great variety of programs. When far from land, shortwave can still be coaxed in by the ship's operator on the top deck (who controls what the loudspeakers provide). When near land, local stations come in. It is a highly interesting thing to be wallowing along remote from land—which when last seen was baking under a hot summer sun—and to hear from near-by New Zealand that there is fine midwinter skating on the rink behind Town Hall!

Women and the War Job

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been quite a lot of discussion lately on the Editorial Page of the Monitor regarding women not working.

I am one of those women and I have weighed the matter very carefully and while occasionally I feel a little guilty, for I have a number of years of business experience, for the most part I think I am right. If I can be convinced otherwise I will apply for work.

First of all I live in a town which is completely surrounded by defense industry. There is a plant well known as "The Bucks County Play House." The strike which has just been in progress is evidence of the thinking in that plant. There is another company, converted from a stove factory to a defense plant. Many of the boys there are asking for (and being refused) releases because there is not enough work to keep them busy.

It seems to me that I am doing more to help the war effort by staying at home and keeping my family well fed and contented; canning and preserving every available food product; making my own clothes and those of my fourteen-year-old daughter; giving time to war relief sewing; helping with the Girl Scouts and sharing my home with war workers, than I would be drawing $40 a week or more for doing practically nothing.

If I am wrong I would like you to convince me. I think thousands of other mothers and housewives must have reasoned as I have.

Very sincerely yours,

Hatboro, Pa. (Mrs.) W. C.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article, "Why More Women Don't Go to Work," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, prompts me to offer an answer. Many women would be willing to go outside their homes to work five days a week, but they are not willing to work six days and turn their Sundays into wash and cleaning days.

Most automobile drivers have had the experience of trying to get to a place in a hurry. They have gone at the maximum speed, only to meet all the red lights and every other sort of interference. On the return trip they have gone at comfortable speed, and have been surprised to find that the return trip took less time.

Would not a more moderate pace attract a larger number of war workers, and would not production be maintained with less difficulty if we made it possible for the individuals to maintain a peaceful, wholesome state while working to win the war?

College Park, Md. A. K.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Which Way, Republicans?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The Democrats have no monopoly on party schisms and political strife. Jim Farley can desert Roosevelt to the extent of preparing to campaign openly against him next year; Congress can ride off the Administration ranch; the South can rumble its potential revolt against the New Deal. These are all chinks in the domestic armor of a re-election-minded Democratic Party.

But the Republicans are right in the midst of just as deep and just as unpalatable a dispute—a dispute which badly divides the party on leadership, on policy, and on political tactics. Senators Ball and Burton say, Let's stand for an international police force which will actually prevent future war, and Senator Vandenberg says, Let's stand for a just peace and apple pie, Senator Austin says, Let's organize the United Nations into a World Legislative Council, and Governor Bricker says, Let's favor co-operation and no commitments, Clarence Budington Kelland says, Let's advocate a solid defensive and offensive alliance between the United States, Britain, Russia, and China, and Senator Taft says, "I object."

These are all chinks in the international armor of the Republican Party.

To resolve this inner-party dispute and to determine where the G. O. P. can and ought to stand on the paramount issue of the part America must play to insure its freedom from future war, the Republican Postwar Advisory Council, composed of Congressmen, Governors, and National Committeemen, is gathering at Mackinac Island this coming week.

The cynical say that the real purpose of this elaborate conference is—or at least its net effect will be—to fashion a sufficiently big tent of meaningless generalities under which all conflicting views can find a convenient haven.

This is a plausible view. It would be naïve to assume that all politicians are suddenly going to stop being politicians. But it is not the only estimate of what can come from this unorthodox, pre-convention platform drafting and it may well prove to be the incorrect one. It is sufficiently plausible, however, to constitute a warning.

There are strong forces within the Republican Party today who realize that the party cannot win the Presidency in 1944 without a foreign policy and who recognize that its foreign policy must guarantee America's decisive participation in the peace.

There have been accumulating evidences for the past two years that the leaders of the Republican Party have become increasingly convinced that isolationism is no longer a political sales commodity. They have acted several times to shed the isolationist label. They have avowed that isolationism will not do, but have advanced no clear-cut program to give substance to their words. At a Chicago meeting of the National Committee, they affirmed an interest in maintaining world-wide peace, and at a later St. Louis meeting they averted the election of a Chicago Tribune-sponsored isolationist as National Chairman. Both decisions were taken at the initiative of Wendell Willkie.

At the Mackinac conference, therefore, the G. O. P. is faced with a decisive test. Most of the leaders are persuaded, either by conviction or by expediency, that isolationism is not what the country wants, that it will not win an election. The majority of Republicans in Congress have voted on the isolationist side for the past four years. There is powerful pressure both ways within the party.

On the assumption that the Republican Party wants to cut itself free from its isolationist record—and this assumption is borne out in many directions—there are two courses open to the Mackinac delegates:

One is to try to devise a generalized foreign policy declaration which can mean all things to all people—and guarantee nothing. (Remember Harding's campaign speeches? He attacked the League of Nations, advocated an Association of Nations, and considered himself pledged to nothing.)

The other is to produce an absolutely forthright, unequivocal foreign policy declaration which can mean only one thing to all people—that the Republican Party can be relied upon by the country to give America the security of a collectively supported peace after the war, an openly declared, forcibly backed defensive and offensive accord with the principal United Nations.

The one is political trickery. The other is political honesty.

It is a temptation for any politician to want to "wait and see." But "wait and see" with respect to the coming peace is what "too little and too late" was with respect to the war.

It should be evident from Mackinac which course the Republican Party is choosing.

The Woodshed Door Ajar

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Twice within recent weeks President Roosevelt has quite emphatically voiced his disapproval of outspoken critics of his administrative acts or governmental policies. Those who know the President will testify that he is slow to anger and over-considerate of those whom he has once trusted. But now there seems not the slightest doubt that when patience ceases to be a virtue he administers, promptly and without apology, the rod of righteous disapproval.

Persisting and accumulating incidents, as many observers are well aware, have aggravated both public and official students and critics of national and international trends during recent months. A free press has, in the main, refrained, even when caustic criticism might have seemed justified, from even becoming suspect of lending aid or comfort to the enemy. No reasonable cause has been found to exist for a serious threat of official or imposed censorship.

What is true of newspapers in general is true also of the majority of radio commentators. There has been, quite naturally, lively competition among both newspapers and independent commentators in seeking to be first with the news and wisest in its analysis and appraisal.

But outside of this orderly self-disciplined line, there have existed unorganized volunteers who are bound by no ethical code, and who seem to have labored under the erroneous assumption that they are not answerable to any supervisory authority, or even to the public. But they seem to have discovered that this same public is inquisitive, critical to a degree, and quite willing to be persuaded that things are not as they should be. It is always thus in times of war. People become apprehensive, suspicious lest those in command move too rapidly, or too slowly. We are all too easily convinced that sacrifices willingly made are made in vain.

The free-lance commentator, introduced by a sponsor who seeks to sell us pills or paste, tablets or tires, gum or grapefruit, must endeavor to hold his unseen audience of listeners if he is to keep his job and draw his pay. His technique is easily understood. He must seek to establish and maintain a reputation as one possessing peculiar powers of divination and analysis, or as one to whom the opportunity has been given to look behind the curtain of secrecy to discover that which has been hidden from others.

Developing this technique, the artist naturally indulges in exaggeration, artfully disguised misstatement, or claims to prescient knowledge of things to come. His auditors are seldom careful enough or sufficiently interested, except momentarily, to remember his prophecies or question his veracity when he indulges in studied distortion of facts. But the influence of these reiterated warpings of conclusions is destructive of morale and perhaps measurably helpful to the common enemy. Nothing is more discouraging than to be persuaded to believe that service rendered or sacrifice freely made is wasted because of indifference in administration.

We all enjoy the right of individual opinion and judgment. That is inherent in a democracy. In time of war as well as in peace, we have the right to express that opinion when and where we will. But all this presupposes honesty and a measure of sincerity and consideration for a common and greater right. That is the public or community right vouchsafed by our common pledge of allegiance or solidarity. The line is definitely drawn between constructive criticism and iconoclastic defeatism.

Even without attributing ulterior designs to those enthusiastic commentators who labor under the impression that they must exaggerate, it is realized that the pressure upon them demands some unique or extraordinary faculty of originality, spontaneity, or appeal. The effort is to be different. But the trouble is that this is too often achieved at a price that is destructive. The truth needs no gilding or fantastic decoration. An untruth is finally revealed in its nakedness, no matter what its adornment or embellishments.

The woodshed door is still wide open.

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WOMEN WAR WORKERS

"Featherbed Rules"—A Rebuttal

By. D. B. Robertson

President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers

Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

WATCHING THE LONG RAILS AHEAD

On May 29, we published an article by George P. McNear, Jr., president of the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad, on "featherbed rules" on the railroads. Today we present a defense of the rules now followed by the railroads—the case from the employees' point of view—by D. B. Robertson, whose long association with labor and transportation problems eminently qualifies him to speak on the subject.

PERHAPS at no time in history has a great industry so successfully met the requirements of a vast national crisis as have the railroads in the present war effort. The employees have a high sense of justifiable pride in their participation in this national transportation achievement.

As Americans, we have resisted the use of involuntary means that others would seek to impose by law or edict governing civilian employment, to accomplish what we earnestly believed might be secured by voluntary methods. It is safe to say that the railroads have so well fulfilled their obligation to the American public and to the war effort that there is no general sentiment for Federal control. It is obvious from the record that the railroad labor resources of the country have been utilized efficiently and economically.

Prior to 1941—in the year 1929—the railroads carried the greatest amount of ton miles of freight, and 1920 was the record year for passenger miles. But in 1942, the 1929 record was exceeded by 42.6 per cent, and the 1920 record of passenger miles was exceeded in 1942 by 14.6 per cent. The load in the present year is even greater.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that in 1920 the average railroad employment was 2,022,832. The number of employees declined in 1929 to 1,660,-850; but in 1942, when the railroads exceeded all previous records of transportation, there was an average employment of only 1,271,088 men. Does this indicate a waste of transportation or manpower? Does it not show a high degree of economy and efficiency carried on by management and men? Is it not evidence that this economy and efficiency have been brought about through constantly improving operating rules and procedure?

A public impression has been given that railroad men work fewer hours in the week than do men in other employment; that there is loafing on the job; but the facts prove that the performance of railroad employees surpasses that of workers in most other industries. The average weekly hours worked per railroad employee in current months is 50.6.

In national policies respecting carriers, there is a wide and growing degree of co-operation between representatives of Government, management, and labor. Peacetime restriction pertaining to railroad operations are being lessened where it is of advantage to the carrying on of the war.

Regrettably, however, there are individuals in the country, embittered by their own false grievances, who would give an erroneous impression that great wrongs are being committed by labor, which would slow up or interfere with the prosecution of the war.

One of these is Mr. George P. McNear, Jr., management-owner of a little railroad 239 miles long, running east and west across Illinois through Peoria—the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad.

On March 21, 1942, the Federal Government was compelled to take over his property, and it is now being operated very profitably by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Mr. McNear recently appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives in Washington, where he gave testimony respecting bills relating to the full utilization of manpower. He gave not only exaggerated impressions, but made representations which were later successfully challenged by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, before the same Committee.

In the interest of truth, the public should know the facts; for unfortunately a number of writers have used Mr. McNear's figures as a source of assumed accuracy, drafting elaborate charts and pictures therefrom to create public enmity toward labor.

The rates of pay and working rules governing railroad employees are the result of collective bargaining between management and employee representatives. With the possible exception of a local rule on some individual railroad most of the working rules have been in effect for the past 40 years. Under the Railway Labor Act, railroad management may, upon giving 30 days' notice to the representatives of the employees affected, initiate steps to change any working rule, and the processes of conference, mediation, arbitration, and finally a President's Emergency Board, are available as a means of adjudicating the question. The fact that these working rules of long standing are still in effect, notwithstanding the availability of machinery through which railroad management may seek to effect a change, speaks louder in support of their practicability, fairness, and equity and against Mr. McNear's denunciation of them, than anything that might here be said.

Any attempt by critics or propagandists to discredit the working rules developed by collective bargaining between railroad management and employees is the equivalent of an attempt to indict the railroads of this country for inefficiency and mismanagement at a time when efficiency is at its highest and when the railroads are exceeding all previous records of transportation; when every railroad employee is putting his every ounce of energy into the job to help transport troops, munitions, and supplies across the continent and onto the battle fronts; when transportation employees are averaging more than 50 hours work per week (and many of them 16 hours per trip without rest) and when they are paying special assessments into a fund to keep in force insurance to protect the families of the thousands of their associates who are in the armed forces.

* * *

Mr. McNear stated that "at least one million able-bodied, willing workers are today wastefully employed through operation of 'featherbed practices.'" Since there are but a million and a quarter employees in the service of the railroads of this country, Mr. McNear's statement that they are practically all wastefully employed is completely discredited by the operating statistics already mentioned, which show that the railroads are exceeding all previous records of transportation.

In addition to the working rules that have been agreed to through collective bargaining, there are a number of rules that are the result of Federal and state legislation, some resulting from orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and others emanating from the Safety Division and Locomotive Boiler Inspection Department of that Commission. Doubtless many of the paid critics and propagandists who make their livelihood through their anti-labor utterances know little or nothing concerning the contribution made toward safe, efficient, and economical transportation by the working rules contained in the railroad labor agreements. Those who were encouraged to renew their attacks upon the working rules of railway labor by the statements recently made by Mr. McNear before the House Committee on Military Affairs might well have looked to the source of their information before joining in his attempt to smear railway management and labor.

Mr. McNear cried "featherbed rules" after he had defied the President of the United States and every other Government authority that shares in the responsibility for the successful operation of our national transportation system in this time of war. He has criticized Government operation of his railroad, but the records show that it is being more efficiently and successfully operated today than under his supervision. Under Government control the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad pays the chief operating officer an annual salary of $15,000. No one charged Mr. McNear with "featherbedding" when he took $45,000 a year in personal salary for doing the same job.

Incidentally, the term "featherbed" was first used by a disgruntled and notoriously anti-social railroad president when he found on his desk a pile of unsettled employee claims based on infractions by the carrier of working rules contained in the collective bargaining agreement reached between his operating officials and representatives of his employees. And a press reporter overheard him.

Mr. McNear in his statement before the Congressional Committee included in the category of "featherbed" the rules defining wages in train and engine service. He referred to the mileage basis of pay, which has been the rule for a number of years on railroads and has been the most satisfactory method of wage payment to the railroads since it was inaugurated at the demand of management years ago. It is essentially piece work. Mr. McNear is embittered on this point, because his railroad troubles arose out of his proposing, in 1941, a radically different system of paying train and engine service men on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. His action in this respect led to a lockout and then a strike, practically closing down the operation of the road.

Criticism is made of the mileage basis of pay in that the men in train and engine service, it is assumed by the public, work shorter hours for the week's work than do other workers. This might be true of a very small proportion of transportation runs in the United States, but the fact that the average work week of railroad employees exceeds 50 hours seems to adequately answer this criticism, especially when compared with the length of the work week of employees in other industries. Or do the critics of railway labor feel we should go back to the endless days when the safety of operation and the lives of the traveling public were entrusted to enginemen and trainmen who found it almost impossible to get sufficient rest unless they reported "off duty account of illness"? And even then, in many cases, a doctor's certificate was necessary in order to satisfy the crew dispatcher. The Federal Hours of Service Law, enacted 36 years ago, put a stop to such inhuman and dangerous practices.

* * *

The mileage basis of pay in freight service for enginemen and trainmen is 100 miles for a minimum day's work, 12½ miles being equal to an hour. The minimum standard for trainmen (conductors and brakemen) in passenger service is 150 miles, based upon a speed of 20 miles per hour instead of 12½. The reason management proposed this rule years ago has been given understandingly by Mr. Eastman, as follows:

> "These men in the train crews are out on the road without any supervisory officer immediately over them and in touch with them."

They are on their own. They assume full responsibility for the safe and expeditious handling of their trains from one terminal to another. Rain or shine—"low ceiling" or "high ceiling"—they must go through to terminal, and almost without exception on time. The mileage (piece work) method of paying the men becomes an incentive to expeditious operation of trains. It is interesting to observe that in recent years bus and truck services have, to considerable extent, generally adopted this mileage method of pay.

With some exceptions, there has been applied generally a monthly limitation of mileage applicable to enginemen. The freight service limitations are 3,200 to 3,800 miles (equivalent to 32 to 38 days). In passenger service the limitations are 4,200 to 4,800 miles (equivalent to 42 to 48 days).

Where essential to the war effort, mileage limitations have been relaxed or canceled through co-operation between Mr. Eastman, management, and labor.

Some critics and propagandists have undertaken to discuss switching regulations which govern the handling of cars in and about the yards, including industrial plant switching. Some have even

(Continued on page 14)

Preventing World Wars

By Lionel Curtis

How are we to prevent world wars in the future?

In trying to answer this question I feel, like most Anglo-Saxons, that a page of experience is a safer guide than volumes of theory.

From 1815 to 1914 there were no world wars—and why? Mr. Walter Lippmann has given the answer to this question in his recent book. In the 14th century Britain was able to maintain a fleet strong enough to prevent aggressive autocracies from sending their armies across the oceans from one continent to another. When the Grand Alliance proposed to reconquer the South American Republics for Spain, Canning warned the allied potentates that the British fleet would stop them; and a world war was averted. Even Bismarck never attempted to challenge the power of the British Navy to do this and Britain was able to pay for a navy on the two-power standards, by virtue of the flying start she had gained from the invention of the steam engine and the industrial revolution.

This control of the seas was, of course, maintained for British security. But free communities all over the world reaped the benefit; not only countries like Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, but, as Lippmann points out, the American Commonwealth also.

The lesson I read from the past is this. The peace of the world is safe only so long as the free communities have a shield so strong that no autocratic government, like that of Germany, under Bismarck, can think it possible to pierce that shield.

How can such a shield be maintained in future? I have given my answer to that question in three pamphlets called "Decision," "Action," and "Faith and Works." These pamphlets were written and addressed only to my fellow-citizens of the United Kingdom, every man and woman of the age of 21 or upward, the voters, and therefore the ultimate government of the country. In these pamphlets I have not presumed to address citizens of the United States, nor even those of the British Dominions, whose separate sovereignties and independence are now clearly established by the Statute of Westminster.

Now what I have said to my own people is this: By 1900 we were losing the flying start we had gained in production. The Germans began to foresee a time when they could afford to build a fleet strong enough to challenge British sea power. This was why the era of world wars reopened in 1914 after a century of world peace.

In 1918 we were saved from the brink of destruction by America's timely aid. In 1919 the victors assembled in Paris with one clear object in view—to secure that never again should any great autocracy be able to involve the world in war. They failed, and why? Because they ignored the experience of the 19th century that world wars will not break out so long as the free nations have a shield so strong that no aggressor can think of trying to pierce it. The victors of the moment relied on measures for disarming Germany and other potential aggressors, and for keeping their possible enemies weak. In the plenitude of their power they forgot to think whether 20 years after they would still be strong enough to enforce these measures. Within 20 years Hitler tore up the Treaty of Versailles, reimposed conscription, rearmed Germany, and reoccupied the demilitarized zone; and no one lifted a finger to stop him.

I read this lesson and place on record my belief that the peace of the world will be kept only so long as free communities keep themselves too strong for any aggressor to think of attacking them. Peace is in jeopardy so long as democracies rely on measures for keeping their possible enemies weak.

After the peace the Dominions, with the fullest co-operation of Britain, concentrated on measures to place the sovereignty and independence of each Dominion on a clear legal basis. But of all these governments, the only one which was pledged to defend the Empire as a whole, one quarter of mankind, wherever attacked, was the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. And, because that was so, the British Government remained in fact, whatever was said on paper, responsible for the foreign policy of the Empire as a whole, for the issues involving peace or war, for the sovereign Dominions as well as herself.

We, the people of the United Kingdom, are now pledged under the Atlantic Charter to make such a peace as can never be broken again, and also to secure those measures of social reform, without which peace cannot last—two inseparable objects.

In these pamphlets I am asking my fellow citizens to face the fact that no government which commands resources limited to Great Britain and Northern Ireland can hope to maintain forces by land, sea, and air so strong that no future aggressor will think of attacking an Empire which includes a quarter of mankind. Such attacks must always mean world wars. But I go further and say that the time is gone when any one free people, even that of the United States, can do what Britain did in the 19th century, and maintain a shield behind which free communities can live unchallenged. In this mechanized age, this can only be done when the free communities have created a government for their common defense which for that purpose has a first charge on all their resources.

Having so stated the problem as I see it, I appeal to my fellow citizens in the United Kingdom to demand that in future the British Government should face and acknowledge the evident truth, that no government which commands resources limited to Great Britain and Northern Ireland can render one quarter of mankind immune from attacks which also mean world wars. If Britain is to discharge the tasks to which it is now pledged in the Atlantic Charter, it can only do so through a government which commands resources wider than those of the British Isles, and must, therefore, be responsible to the people who provide those wider resources.

I do not say this to people in the Dominions or other Allied countries, but I ask that my Government should say it. I want them also to say that free nations can prevent future wars in so far as they make themselves too strong for aggressors to think of attacking them; but this they can only do by creating an international government entrusted with the duty of their common defense, with a first charge on all their resources for that purpose. This charge can be distributed to each nation in proportion to its taxable capacity, on a system which would leave the control of the incidence of taxation between one taxpayer and another where it now is with each existing national government. This can be done in such manner as to leave the existing national governments in control of their own domestic affairs, including tariffs and migration.

National governments can never overtake the present arrears of social reform until they can think of that and nothing else; and this they can only do when the task is placed on an international government really competent for the purpose. But that international government must draw its authority from the citizens of all those nations and not from their national governments, as in the League of Nations.

(Continued on page 14)

SOME OF THE INGREDIENTS OF A PEACE WITH STRENGTH Associated Press

These Three Gun Crews, Working Side by Side in the Mediterranean, Are American, French, and British, Reading From the Right Foreground Toward the Rear. Their Teamwork Is a Modest Harbinger of an International Policing Force to Come

Woman . . . Armed With Power

By Josephine Ripley

JANE BRUSHED HER HAND across her forehead. It left a smear. She knew it was there, because she knew that her hands were grimy. They always were, here in the freight yards.

After all, she told her friends with a laugh, engines blow smoke, not soap bubbles. But she liked her job. She hadn't walked into it blindfolded. "I didn't even have on rose-colored glasses," she insists when people look at her with a how-did-you-ever-happen-to-take-that-kind-of-a-job expression.

"Oh, I know it doesn't seem very glamorous. In fact, lots of people think it isn't even a war job—working like this in the freight yards, just checking loads and destinations," she admits with a shrug.

But her eyes grew very serious and her voice was clear and confident as she said simply, "To me it's a war job. I think it helps. It's dirty, yes. But it has to be done. The boys aren't here to do it. So I'm taking over."

Jane knew she didn't look like Hedy Lamarr when the day was over. At least, that's the way she put it when she wrote to Bill, adding, "But, then, you probably don't look like Robert Taylor either, after you come out of a fox hole."

It wasn't until after Bill had been shipped overseas that she began to think seriously about a job, she confided to one of the new girls as they waited for an empty box car to be moved up to the loading platform. Of course, it had been understood that she would find some kind of work when he went away. She wanted to feel that she was doing her part, too, she said.

"Well, to condense my life story into a pocket edition," she shouted over the rattle of trucks rolling up to load the waiting car, "I talked it over with the people at the United States Employment Service and they convinced me that a job like this is just as important as putting rivets into ships. And I'm still convinced," she screamed over her shoulder as she moved off among the mountainous assortment of crates and barrels and boxes.

IN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
Hundreds of Women Are Being Trained Each Month to Work in the World's Largest Aircraft Carbureter Plant

It was a subject that the girls often debated—the little group that congregated after dinner in the living room of Mrs. Moody's rooming house. They all felt they were doing their bit toward fighting the war; that was why they were doing it.

Jane told Bill all about them. "Mrs. White is Aunt May to all of us," she wrote. "She has two sons in the service and has taken a job as cook in a restaurant down town. The man they had had there before went into the Navy.

"Aunt May says, 'Sure, I've got a real war job. Don't I feed the people that buy the War Bonds that build the ships that beat the Japs?' And she's right, Bill. Her job is important.

"Then, there's Gladys. She says when she gets home at night her feet are too big for her shoes and she mumbles, 'May I help you?' in her sleep. You see, she's a grocery clerk. They would have had to close the store if Gladys and the other girls in there hadn't 'enlisted' behind the counter.

"She says the store is badly needed there. It's in a crowded residential district. Those people must have provisions. Most of them are war workers of one kind or another. They have boys overseas. And, well, Gladys says she guesses it's up to her to help keep the home folks eating their 'three a day.' The boys over there couldn't do a good job if they felt their folks were being let down."

Bill knew about the others, too, through Jane's letter. He wrote her that they had been talking about how the girls back home weren't afraid to pitch in and get their hands dirty. The boys had said, "You can't beat American women. They've got what it takes."

Jane remembered that when she was tempted by the lure of "big pay" in the factories and the shipyards. There is a lot of glamour attached to that other kind of a war job, she had to admit. The public spotlight never seemed to get around to freight yards and laundries and corner stores.

But Jane figured that out. She came to the conclusion that while some war jobs are more spectacular than others, it's hard to say that any one job is more necessary than another these days. If the freight should stop running, the shipyards would be idle and the factories silent. If laundries should have to close and the groceries go out of business for lack of help, the working routine of everyone would be disrupted. The home front would be thrown into confusion and battles would be lost.

CHUTES FOR PARATROOPS
Shiny, White Nylon Panels, Stitched Together to Form Parachute Canopies, Are Scanned for Possible Defects

AND DOWN ON THE FARM
Farmers Have Work for Both Family and Hired Help This Year; This High School Daughter Does Her Share

She asked the girls if that argument made sense to them, and they said it did. "We're all for women welders and machinists," the girls would explain. "They can have the spotlight and welcome to it. They're doing vital work. But so are we."

"Yes," added Jane, "and so are a lot of others—women who are working on the farms, behind counters, in stores and offices. Practically every job is a war job today."

And that's the end of chapter one—the story of Jane. If you want to hear more, just ask her about it yourself. You meet her everywhere. You pass her on the street a hundred times. She rings up your fare on the streetcar. She waits on you at the restaurant.

She's the girl who delivers your telegram, the girl who calls "Floors, please!" in the elevator. She drives your taxi, services your car at the gas station, and reads the meter in your cellar.

She is one of the 16,000,000 women war workers now employed in the United States. She is one of the 17,400,000 women who must be at work by the end of 1943.

It is going to take that many to keep all essential industries and factories fully "manned," the War Manpower Commission says. But even if the WMC didn't tell you that, you would know.

You'd know by the anguished advertisements you see in the papers. "HONEST TO BETSY . . . WE'RE DESPERATE! We Need Your Help. Our Fighting Men are on the attack. Here's your opportunity to help them finish the job. WOMEN, if you are not engaged in war work, WE HAVE A GOOD JOB FOR YOU." The advertiser appeals further to your sympathies by inserting a cartoon of a man with a gun pressed to his brow, from which spatter beads of perspiration as he beseeches two young women to accept his jobs. It's an advertisement that is typical of thousands.

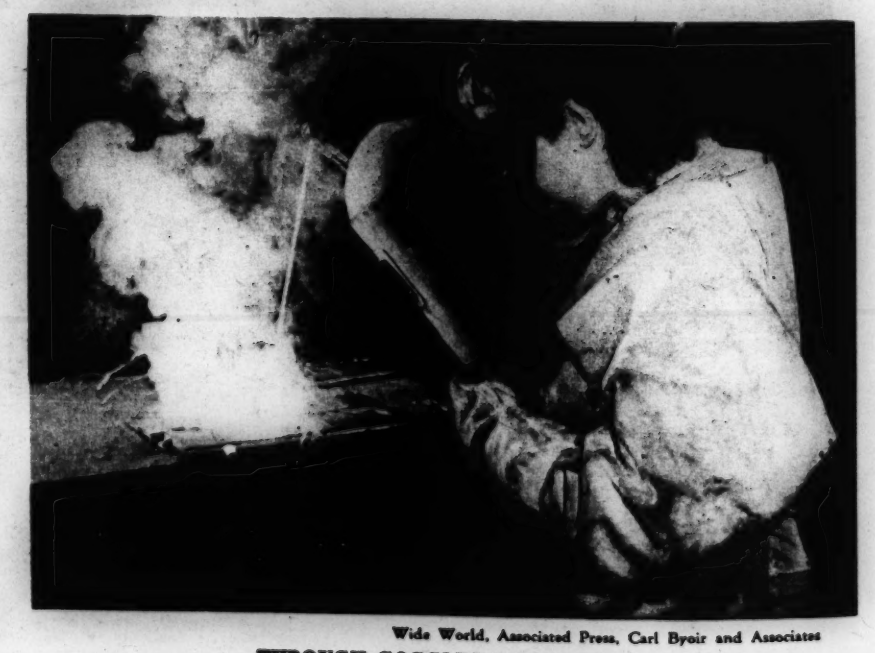
You'd know how much women are needed for wartime jobs if you stopped to count off the men in your neighborhood who have gone to war. Their jobs have got to be filled—and mostly by women.

Even so, there won't be any drafting of women, the Government has said. Enlistment in this type of service is purely voluntary. But it must be stimulated by a realization of the need for more and more women to take over the jobs of men who have gone to the fighting fronts.

Women in the home, turning the pages of their newspaper, find it is possible for them, too, to take a job, even though they may have family responsibilities. "Good Pay and Pleasant Working Conditions," reads the home-keeper. "Day nursery facilities at low cost. Arrange for working time to suit your home conditions." That's not an exceptional offer. There are many like it.

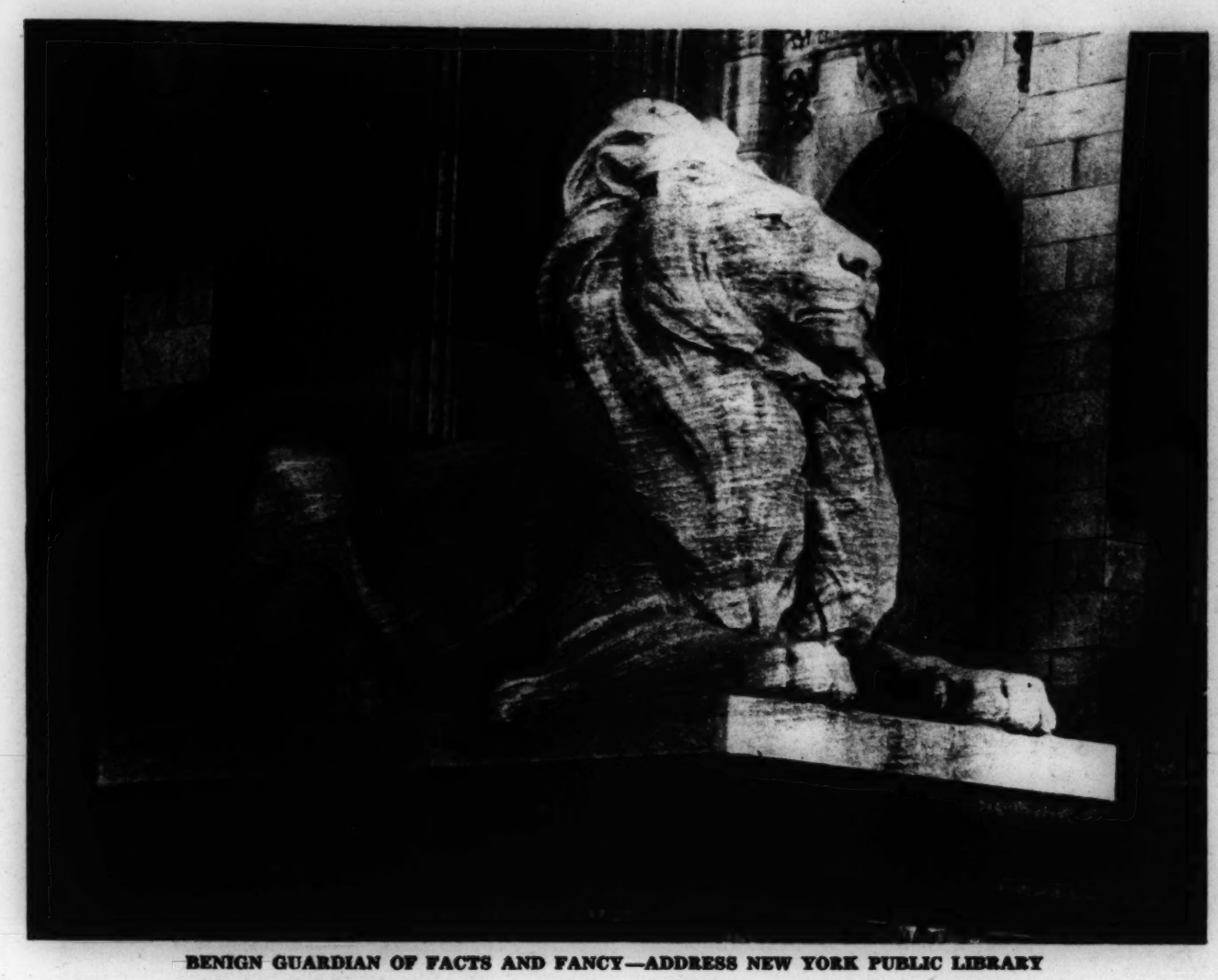
Older women are finding that they're not excluded from this man's war either. They have proved themselves quite as competent as many of the younger women, and oftentimes their employers find them more steady and dependable.

(Continued on page 15)



Wide World, Associated Press, Carl Byoir and Associates

THROUGH GOGGLES AND SHIELD
Student Welder at the New York Navy Yard, Where Women Are Employed for the First Time in Its History



BENIGN GUARDIAN OF FACTS AND FANCY—ADDRESS NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Paradise For Inventors

By Katharine M. Gault

AN INVENTOR BEGINS HIS DAY'S RESEARCH

THERE WAS A TIME when the inventor worked in a lonely garret, usually a cold one, by flickering candle flame, laboring unsung and unrewarded through the years. There were some exceptions: Eli Whitney, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Thomas Edison, to name a few. But traditionally, like the policeman's, the lot of the inventor was not a happy one.

This is no longer true. As a nation we have come to realize that air conditioning, television, electric refrigeration, paper clips and zippers are all very enjoyable and useful devices. We want more and better ones. Indeed in these turbulent days inventors are sought after, encouraged, almost pampered. Their work is given as much recognition, and their efforts as much help as any Ph.D. candidate working his way through English political broadsides of the 17th and 18th centuries! For no less a place than the New York Public Library invites the inventor and fosters his work.

That there is no new thing under the sun, the prophet told us centuries ago. But there are many things yet to be invented—in spite of the thousands of patents that have already been issued both here and in other countries. Of course Americans have always been an inventive people. That is partly owing to our heritage of pioneering, partly to the vastness of our land. For in a land so broad, with mighty rivers and powerful waterfalls, it was inevitable that men should improve upon stagecoaches, sailing boats and water mills. And while thousands of impractical, even fantastic devices are being labored over daily, there is an imposing number of patents issued each month for really serviceable, worthwhile devices. It has been estimated that checks amounting to $280,000,000 have been paid out in one year to inventors in the United States.

Who are these inventors? Some, of course, are professionals — recognized engineers and physicists or chemists who work independently, or for large organizations such as General Electric, General Motors and the Du Pont Company. But many more are amateurs—schoolteachers, clerks, milkmen, laborers, retired actors, housewives. In a word, they are men and women with ideas. And ideas which sound impractical today are often believed indispensable tomorrow. Consider the trans-Atlantic cable, the telephone, the radio!

* * *

How can a milkman, or a retired actor, with little training in mathematics or natural sciences go about working out his idea? If he lives in New York City he can go to the Public Library. There in the Science, Technology and Patent Division in the Central Building he has a refuge and a workroom where he may toil undisturbed every week-day from 9 o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening. There he may search patent records extending back 325 years, as well as current records as they are issued by the United States Patent Office and similar bureaus in foreign countries. He may use the subject index to discover whether a patent has been issued for his version of a mouse trap, synthetic rubber, torpedoes, or a chemical formula to dissolve dust from the mops of apartment dwellers who cannot shake them from windows.

While the motive usually impelling inventors—at least the Library group of inventors—is the desire to make money, this is not true in the present crisis. Thousands of amateurs, as well as successful professional, inventors carry on their work from the sincere desire to aid the Government in the war effort, for it's patriotic to invent. That assurance came from the other side of the Patent Office, even before Pearl Harbor. In August, 1940, the National Inventors Council was created in the Department of Commerce in order to direct the inventive genius of the people into the war effort. Here, to a recognized government agency, inventors are encouraged to send suggestions, ideas, or completed inventions which might be useful to the conduct of the war. Of course, all the ideas are not equally useful since they range from electric torpedoes, magnetic mine nets and robot airplanes to synthetic rubber, substitute foods and substitute gasoline. And the story of the most effective of these and other ideas cannot be told until after the war is won.

Yet government encouragement does not alone account for the hundreds of daily inventive visitors to the New York Public Library. In fact, there has been a slight decline in attendance since the United States entry into the war because many habitués have secured regular jobs. The average attendance has remained fairly steady during the last two years, however—an average of 350 daily, reaching a climax of about 450 on Saturdays. Inventors, apparently, are always with us.

The ideas that these indefatigable inventors work upon in the Library are as varied as their professions. There is the retired actor who believes that he can discover and build, with the aid of a sufficient application of calculus and physics, a kind of airplane that will ascend even above the stratosphere, to remain stationary, waiting until the earth has revolved to the point at which he wishes to descend. He realizes that he will have to work out a system whereby he can neutralize the gravity of other planets, to say nothing of oxygen and temperature problems; in addition, he will need to calculate with nicety the time at which to begin his descent in order to arrive at the precise point on the earth at which he wishes to land. But the frock-coated gentleman who comes to the library at least five out of every seven days to pore over texts on physics and higher mathematics believes that eventually he will revolutionize transportation. If he is right, we may some day take Emerson's advice literally and hitch our wagons to a star.

* * *

A milkman has been coming to the Library intermittently for the past 10 years. His route is down near Washington Square, in and out village streets, and he was hard at work at first on the problem of a robot milkman. His main difficulty, he felt, was how to set the mechanism so that the robot would stop before the right doors once he was on a floor in an apartment house. He was confident enough about getting the robot to unlock outer doors, use elevators, get off at different floors, but the various doors on an apartment house floor stumped him.

Then he turned his attention to introducing a property into glass so that milk bottles would not clatter and clink in the early morning hours. In spite of wider and wider use of paper containers in New York, he hasn't given up that idea entirely, but with the rubber situation as it is, he has decided to work on wooden wheels with spring devices to be used in place of rubber tires on automobiles.

The war, of course, gave great impetus to the synthetic rubber researchers. The most persistent one known in the Library is the man who is struggling with a brew of molasses and chewing gum. He now has it to the stretching point, but, so far as the chief of Science and Technology Division has learned, durability, solidity and indissolubility have not been achieved.

Another constant visitor to the Science, Technology and Patent Division is a man who, two evenings a week, carefully and methodically is working his way through every available book, article, and published formula on perfumes. He's a quiet little man and uncommunicative

(Continued on page 11)

Courtesy of the New York Public Library

SYMBOL OF THE INVENTIVE GENIUS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
Corner of the Patents Record Shelf Which Contains 200 Patents to a Volume

Faith in the Integrity of Home. **If I can teach my daughters the simple art of gracious, purposeful living . . . if I can fire their young hearts with love of country, of fair play . . . if I can make them see the need for enduring, simple beauty in everything they seek to achieve or possess . . . if I can show them that simplicity and refinement are the touchstone of good taste—then, I will have strengthened their faith in the integrity of home • • • Kickernick steadfastly adheres to a tradition of enduring, simple beauty . . . continues to bring you perfection of Fit, Fashion and Fabric in lingerie for women and children.**

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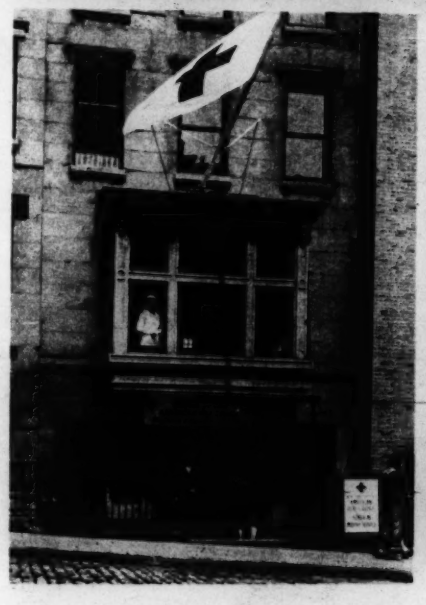
We have done our best to keep our dealers supplied with all your favorite Kickernick styles. To aid you in locating Kickernicks in your community we present this partial list of dealers. We regret that space does not permit our including more names, but we hope you will write us for this information if you do not find a dealer listed in your vicinity.

Birmingham, Ala. — Loveman Brighton
Bisbee, Ariz. — E. H. White Company
Bisbee, Ariz. — Mrs. Fawn's Gift Shop
Bisbee, Ariz. — Bisbee Mercantile Company
Bisbee, Ariz. — Fulton's
Bisbee, Ariz. — Brown's Department Store
Bisbee, Ariz. — The Women's Hosiery Co.
Bisbee, Ariz. — Kress
Bisbee, Ariz. — Henshey Company
Bisbee, Ariz. — Bisbee Mercantile Co.
Bisbee, Ariz. — Butler's Mercantile Co.
Bisbee, Ariz. — J. W. Texas & Company
Cheyenne, Wyo. — Kaess Dry Goods Co.
Chicago, Ill. — Carson Pirie Scott & Co.
Chicago, Ill. — Marshall Field & Co.
Chicago, Ill. — Stella Hugenin Shop
Cleveland, Ohio — The May Company
Cleveland, Ohio — The Higbee Company
Cody, Wyo. — Cody Trading Company
Columbia, S. C. — J. W. Hallmanger
Columbus, Ga. — J. A. Kirven Company
Concord, N. H. — Harry C. Emmons
Dallas, Texas — Tiche Goettinger Co.
Dallas, Texas — A. Harris & Co.
Dallas, Texas — Sanger Brothers, Inc.
Dallas, Texas — T. M. L. Thompson
Dayton, Ohio — The Rike Kumler Company
Denver, Colo. — The Denver Dry Goods Co.
Denver, Colo. — The Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.
Des Moines, Iowa — Younker Brothers
Detroit, Mich. — J. L. Hudson Company
Detroit, Mich. — The Ernst Kern Co.
Evansville, Ind. — Leo Scheur Company
Everett, Wash. — Rombough-MacLain, Inc.
Fargo, N. D. — A. L. Moody Company
Fort Smith, Ark. — Hunt Dry Goods Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind. — Wolf & Dessauer Co.
Fort Worth, Texas — The Fair
Galveston, Texas — Eckhardt's
Grand Forks, N. D. — M. D. Knox Company
Grand Island, Neb. — S. N. Wolbach & Sons
Great Falls, Mont. — The Fair's Ready-to-Wear Company
Greenfield, Mass. — John Wilson & Company, Inc.
Greenwood, Miss. — W. T. Poynton
Hastings, Neb. — G. Fox & Company
Helena, Mont. — Black's, Inc.
Helena, Mont. — Fligelman
Houston, Texas — Levy Brothers Dry Goods Co.
Hutchinson, Kan. — Pengus-Wright Dry Goods Co.
Indianapolis, Ind. — L. S. Ayres & Company, Inc.
Indianapolis, Ind. — The William H. Block Co.
Indianapolis, Ind. — H. P. Wasson & Co.
Jacksonville, Fla. — Cohen Brothers
Jacksonville, Fla. — Eckhardt's, Inc.
Kalamazoo, Mich. — Gilmore Brothers
Kansas City, Mo. — The Jones Store
Lafayette, Ind. — Loeb's
Lakeland, Fla. — Rocky's
Lansing, Mich. — J. W. Knapp Co.
Lansing, Mich. — Maude Smith Shop
Lincoln, Neb. — Gere & Co.
Little Rock, Ark. — Pfeifer Brothers, Inc.
Los Angeles, Calif. — Bullocks
Los Angeles, Calif. — W. Robinson Company
Louisville, Ky. — Frank Dry Goods Company, Inc.
Lubbock, Texas — The Dunlap Company
Macon, Ga. — Brown & Murray Co.
Memphis, Tenn. — B. Lowenstein & Brothers, Inc.
Meridian, Miss. — Marks-Rothenberg Co.
Miami, Fla. — The Gossard Corset Shoppe
Milwaukee, Wis. — Gimbel Brothers
Milwaukee, Wis. — Schuster's
Milwaukee, Wis. — E. I. Schuster & Company, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minn. — The Dayton Company
Missoula, Mont. — The Missoula Mercantile Co.
Mobile, Ala. — C. J. Gayfer & Company, Inc.
Mobile, Ala. — L. Hammel Dry Goods Co.
Mt. Vernon, Ill. — The Mammoth
Muskogee, Okla. — Charles E. Bainbridge Co.
Nashville, Tenn. — The Cain Sloan Co.
Omaha, Neb. — J. L. Brandeis & Sons
Orlando, Fla. — Dickson Ives Company
Paducah, Ky. — Watkins, Inc.
Peoria, Ill. — Block & Kuhl Company
Philadelphia, Pa. — Strawbridge & Clothier
Phoenix, Ariz. — Goldwater's
Portland, Ore. — Meier & Frank Company, Inc.
Portsmouth, Va. — The Famous
Providence, R. I. — Gladdings, Inc.
Rapid City, S. D. — L. Morris Company
Rochester, N. Y. — Stoley, Lindsay & Curr
Rockford, Ill. — D. Stewart & Company
Roswell, N. M. — Merritt, Inc.
Sacramento, Calif. — Weinstock, Lubin Co.
Saint Paul, Minn. — The Emporium
St. Louis, Mo. — Famous Barr Company
St. Louis, Mo. — Stix, Baer & Fuller Co.
St. Louis, Mo. — *Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah — The Paris Company
Salt Lake City, Utah — Zion's Co-op Mercantile Co.
San Angelo, Texas — The Barnes Company
San Antonio, Texas — Joske Brothers Company
San Diego, Calif. — Walker's
San Francisco, Calif. — The Emporium
San Francisco, Calif. — Raphael Weill & Company, Inc.
Santa Ana, Calif. — Rankin Dry Goods Company
Santa Monica, Calif. — H. C. Henshey
Seattle, Wash. — The Bon Marche
Sheridan, Wyo. — Stevens, Fryberger & Company, Inc.
Shreveport, La. — Hearne Dry Goods Company, Ltd.
Springfield, Ill. — The John Bressmer Company
Tacoma, Wash. — The Fisher Company
Tallahassee, Fla. — The Vogue, Inc.
Tampa, Fla. — Maas Brothers
Topeka, Kan. — The Crosby Brothers Company
Tulsa, Okla. — Vandever Dry Goods Company
Tucson, Ariz. — Albert Steinfeld & Co.
Twin Falls, Idaho — Idaho Dept. Store, Ltd.
Washington, D. C. — The Palais Royal
Washington, D. C. — S. Kann Sons Company
West Palm Beach, Fla. — N. J. Minsky
Wheeling, W. Va. — George E. Stifel Company
Wichita, Kan. — The Rorabaugh Buck Dry Goods Co.
Worcester, Mass. — John C. MacInnes Company
Yakima, Wash. — W. E. Draper, Inc.
York, Pa. — Charles H. Bear & Company

*Sell Kickernicks for children or infants only.

New York's Polyglot Inquiry Office

By Julietta K. Arthur



PORT OF MISSING RELATIVES American Red Cross and M. U. Wallach Photos

Staff of Uniformed Red Cross Volunteers in New York's Foreign Inquiry Office Answer the Hundreds of Questions Asked by Anxious Families and Friends Who Are Seeking News of Dear Ones in America or Abroad; Mrs. Steele, Head of the Home Service Staff, Who Organized the Service Two Weeks After the Fall of Poland in 1939, Stands Behind the "Foreign Inq." Sign. Above: Building Which Houses the Service, and First Messages Received From Japan by Mail

DETECTIVE WORK, coupled with a lot of common sense, will shortly inaugurate a new kind of "prisoner of war" service in New York.

By now practically everybody knows that the American Red Cross can spread its postal network even through enemy lines, so that some word is at last brought even from recalcitrant Japan. The first letters have at last come through the neutral facilities of the International Red Cross in Geneva, which even the Germans respect.

Today, however, there is a new note in the "foreign inquiry" office in the Red Cross building on New York's Lexington Avenue. Masses of letters with an American postmark are piling into the headquarters of the so-called "missing persons squad."

Letters from Camp Wheeler in Georgia, from Camp Forrest in Tennessee, and from internment camps at various points in the interior of the United States have been pouring into this office, which set up facilities to hunt "missing relatives" just two weeks after the Germans swarmed into Poland in September, 1939.

These letters are different from the thousands of anguished inquiries the Red Cross has transmitted from both sides of the Atlantic. Their tone, so far, is invariably cheerful. They are all from Italian prisoners of war now in this country.

"Can you find out where my cousin, Dante Da Costa, lives?" asks one naïve young man. "I think he came to America in 1920, or maybe it was 1923. I should like him to write me. I would like to stay here after the war is over."

There is a list of 11 Da Costa's in the New York telephone book and none of them carry the Christian name of "Dante."

Nor does this ingenuous young man give any clue to his cousin's occupation—if he ever knew it, and if the said cousin actually stayed in New York after he landed here.

However, there is the Italian Actors' Union, and the Italian-American Labor Council, and the Italian Barbers' Benevolent Society—and a host of others in the Italian Business Directory. And there are the Italian newspapers.

"I like the American chocolate very much," writes another young man. "My grandfather's nephew, I. Palega, came to America and I think he was a grocer in New York. Will you tell him to send me a big box?"

That one ought to be easy. There is an Italian-American Grocers' Association, and they should know. Always providing, of course, that the nephew of the grandfather kept his own name and native business—and remained in New York.

* * *

The bulk of the letters are like that—wanting extra "comforts"—chocolate, clothing—much as American soldiers do in prison camps abroad. There is another mass of letters awaiting attention, also from Italians. They are communications addressed to New York's Mayor. Of Italian ancestry himself, they probably reason he will see that they get answers. Mayor La Guardia promptly forwards every missive, as quickly as it arrives at City Hall, to the Red Cross.

As yet, no machinery has been set in motion to hunt out the elusive relatives of enforced guests. The reason is not indifference, but military expediency. The plan is being worked out now.

Ordinarily, the most fruitful source for locating long-lost members of a European family are the foreign language newspapers and magazines. The Italian-American Progresso is one of the many which flourish in New York.

For example, one of the most dramatic cases yet unearthed concerns an American soldier stationed in Hawaii who had not heard from his mother in Poland for more than a year. She was traced by the International Red Cross to Russia, back again to Poland, and there the trail ended—until a Polish paper in Chicago printed the name of the soldier's sister and her address in England. From her it was learned that the mother was in India, and the message reached her son by way of a Red Cross representative in Cairo before he was transferred from Hawaii to an "undisclosed destination."

* * *

However, the Prisoners of War Information Bureau in Washington, under the Provost Marshal General, is the Government agency which has the last word in matters concerning American prisoners of war. The question whether relatives of those now in this country can be "advertised" in foreign-language papers and so perhaps give certain information which may or may not be of interest to the enemy, has not yet been decided.

Because New York is the natural mecca for the foreign-born, it is probable that the Red Cross chapter there will continue to receive more such letters than any other city in the country. But whatever the system of "hunt" finally decided on, national headquarters in Washington will see that it operates wherever there are Red Cross chapters—more than 3,000 of them—in this country.

Whatever the reason, not a single letter has been received in the New York office from the numerous German prisoners already in the United States, though New York's upper East Side in the Eighties bears the nickname, "The Fourth Reich."

Letters from prisoners of war, however, are only one phase of work carried on by the "detective squad." It has been operating steadily for three years. The peak month was last November, when more than 1,000 inquiries were successfully handled, and the stamp "undeliverable" could be removed.

* * *

In an average month approximately 17,000 foreign letters for delivery in New York will be received by the Chapter. Out of this number approximately 500 are turned over to the "missing persons squad" because the addressees cannot be located. Miss Martha Bostwick, volunteer on a full-time basis, and trained social worker, supervises a squad, also volunteers, of 16 men and women. She estimates they can now locate approximately 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the "undeliverables." Inquiries are kept two months in active file before they are turned back to central headquarters in Washington to be sent across seas to their point of origin.

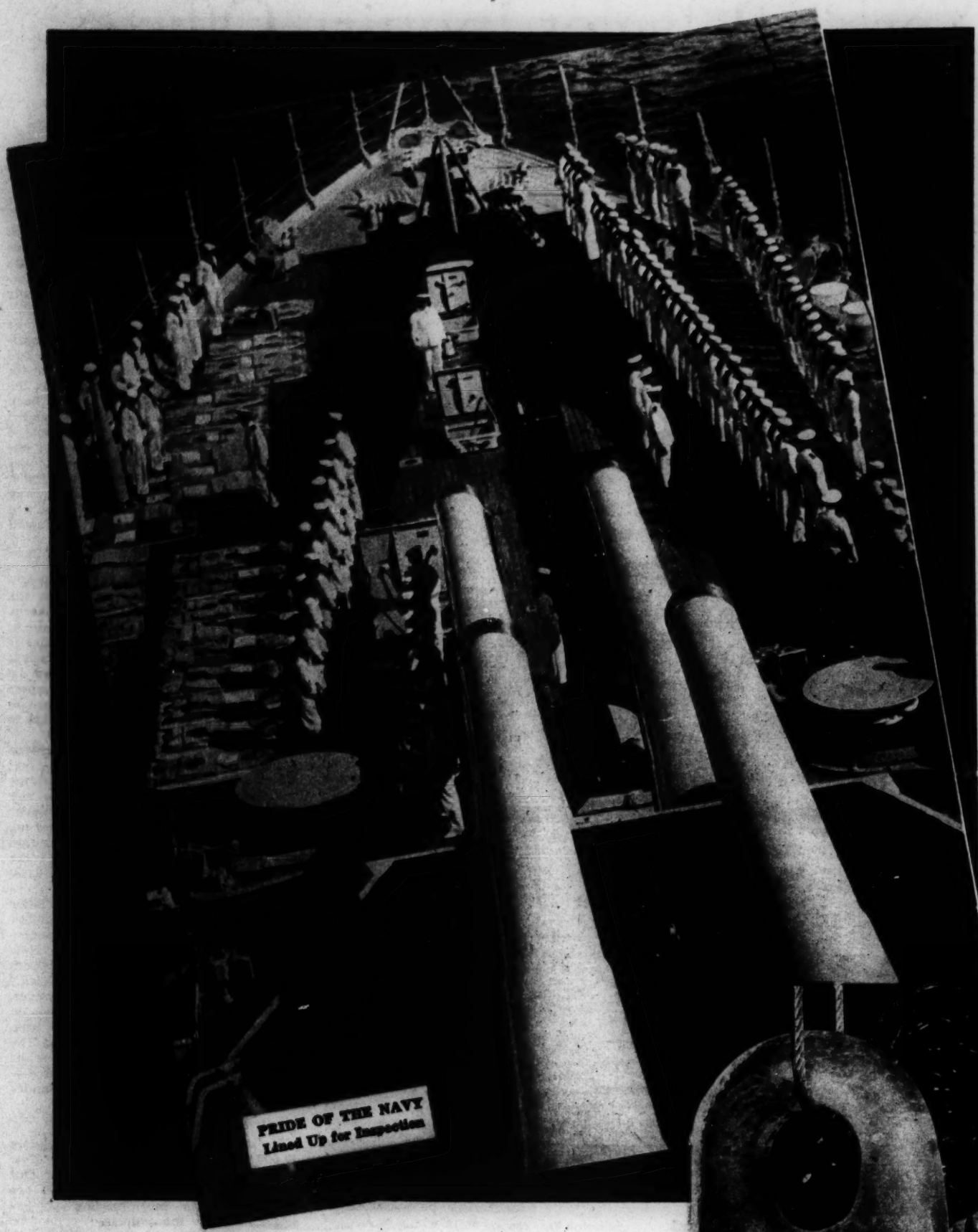
The "hunt" begins with a methodical examination of New York's old telephone books. If they yield a likely former address, a worker is sent out, armed with a translation (also made by volunteers) of the original 25-word message, all that is permitted by international agreement.

One such laconic message was delivered to a family finally located in a furnished room in the Bronx. Through the Japanese Red Cross by devious routes had come this message:

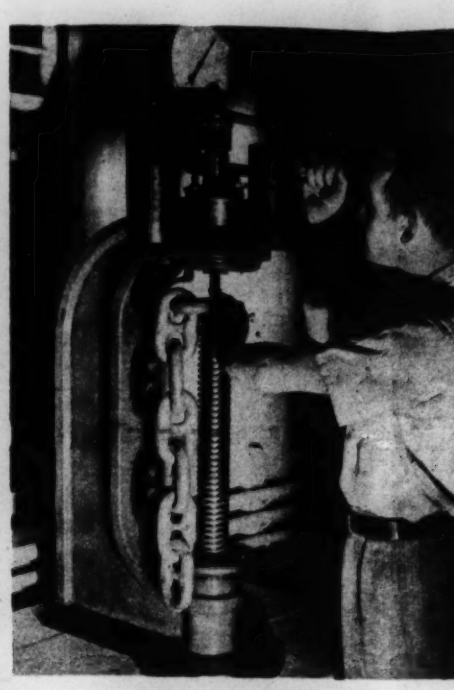
"To Carl and Mama. Safe; well." Signed "Papa"!

Grocers, among others, are apt to remember an old customer. If the addressee is finally located he may send a return message, also in 25 noncommittal words. Even though it must be almost colorless in tone, in his own handwriting it will

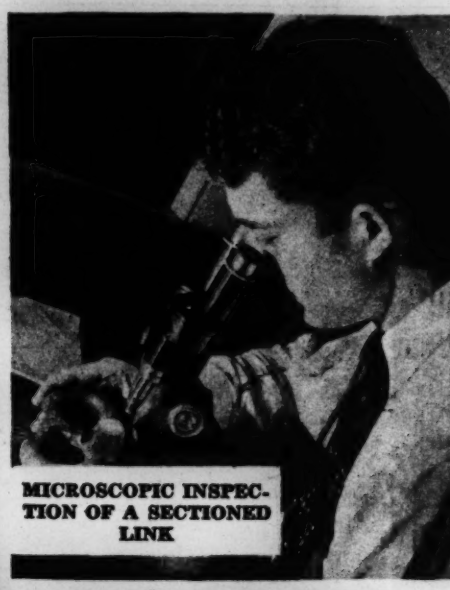
(Continued on page 11)



PRIDE OF THE NAVY
Lined Up for Inspection



BRINELL HARDNESS TEST
Sample Length of Die Lock Chain Is Inspect for the Quality of Its Processing; No Flaws P



MICROSCOPIC INSPECTION OF A SECTIONED LINK

No Weakest Link

If there are those who wonder exasperatedly why so much metal is required in war production, we would like to say to them that steel and iron are needed for hundreds of things you probably wouldn't even think about. One of those items is the chain that holds every anchor on every ship that goes to sea. Every battleship carries a total of 244,000 pounds of steel chains, holding two anchors, each of which can be dropped 180 fathoms (1,080 feet). Chains on a destroyer total a length of 210 fathoms (1,260 feet).

Metal chains for anchoring ships replaced hemp rope in 1808, and when the Boston Navy Yard first began to make its chains, they were laboriously hammered out by hand, the wrought-iron chain welded from round iron bars. Chain-making then was a craft. The new process utilizing steam hammers for certain operations facilitated chain-making in 1912, and the largest chain made with steam power had a strength of 1,000,000 pounds, each link measuring 4⅛ inches wire diameter. That was for the U. S. S. Leviathan.

The standard chain of the United States Navy now is the die lock chain, which is twice as strong as wrought iron and 1½ times as strong as cast steel of the same size. It is made in 1-20 of the time taken by the wrought-iron links, using automatic machinery and heavy steam hammers. The high-grade steel bars that go into it contain an optimum combination of strengthening alloys.

The 1⅛-inch size carried by a destroyer's anchors can withstand a break load of more than 175,000 pounds. Battleships are supplied with the 3⅜-inch size chain, a single link of which is 20 inches long and weighs 129 pounds, with a break strength of 1,250,000 pounds.

The accompanying photographs show how these tremendous anchor chains are forged out of bars of steel at the Boston Navy Yard, and tested and inspected so that no minutest flaw can slip through onto a ship's deck.

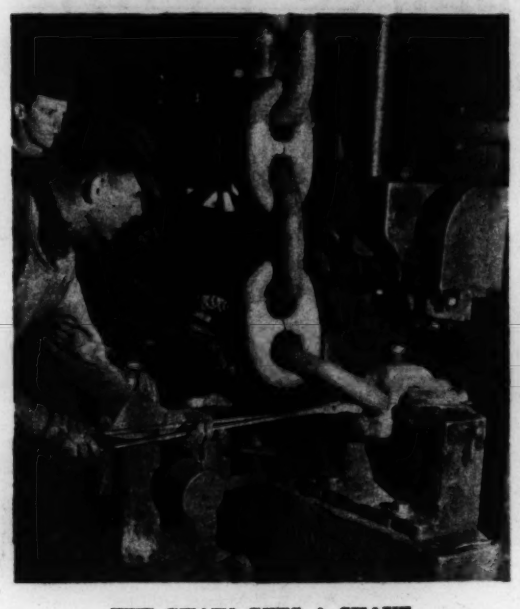
EXTREMES IN SIZE OF DIE LOCK LINKS
A Chain Made of the Small Links Is Used to Anchor Submarines or Small Destroyers; a Chain of the Large Links Has a Breaking Strength of 2,000,000 Pounds

TEST
in Is Inspected
No Flaws Pass

MORE CAREFUL CHECKING
The Stretch and Elasticity of the Die Lock Chain Under a Heavy Load Is Measured Scientifically

EXAMINING THE INTERIORS
Closeup Showing How the Two Halves Are Fitted Together to Form a Completed Link

THE CHAIN GROWS BY INCHES
Skilled Workmen Arrange Two Half Links for Joining Under a Giant 10,000-Pound Hammer



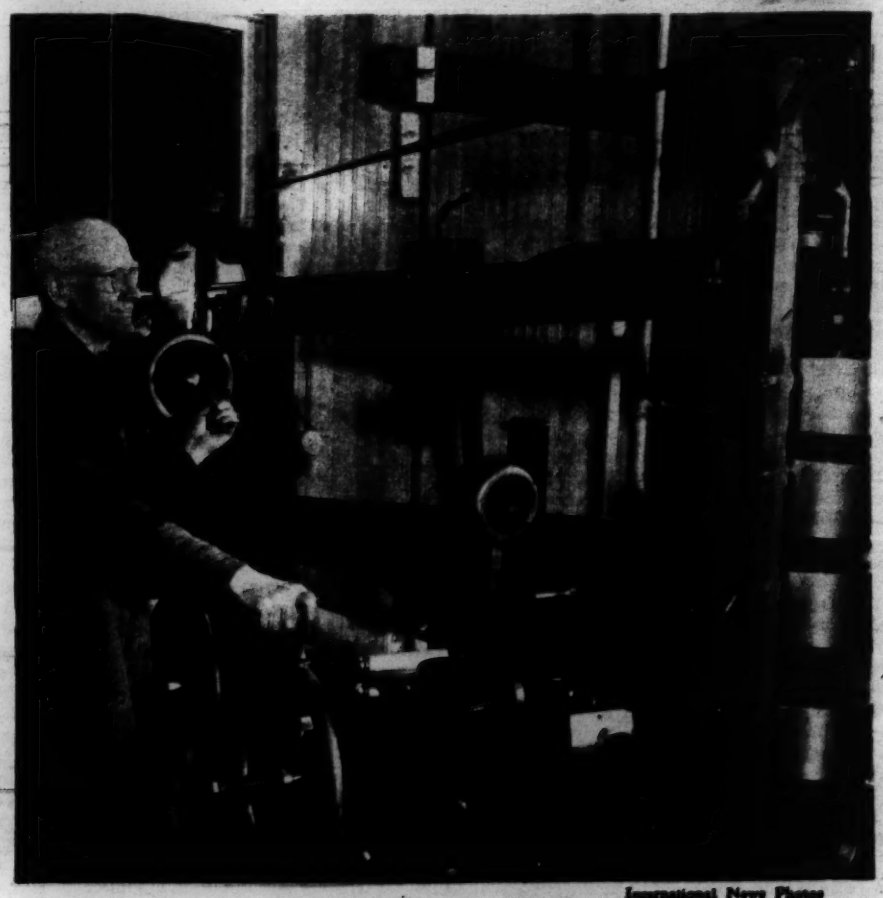
THE CHAIN GETS A SHAVE
Excess Metal and Burrs Are Trimmed Off by Means of Knives Operated by a Huge Press

FOR INCREASED STRENGTH
Device Used for Connecting Two Lengths of Anchor Chain Is Dipped, Red Hot, in Oil

TEST FOR STRAIN DISTRIBUTION
Workmen Test the Completed Links With This Long Gauge to Make Sure They Are of the Proper Length

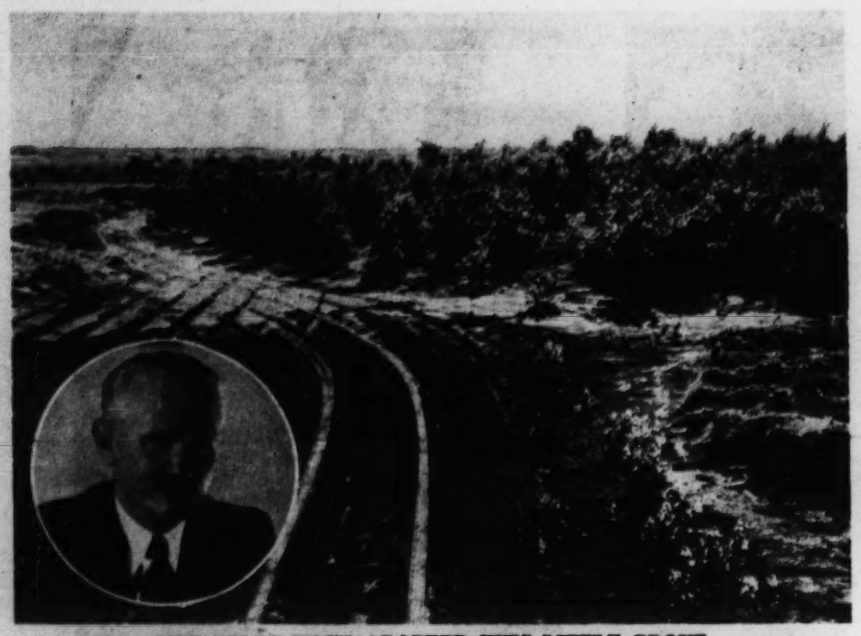
yers;

READY FOR SHIPMENT TO THE SEAS
Completed Chain Is Loaded on Railroad Flatcars for Delivery to Fighting Ships Which Are Under Construction in Shipyards on Both Seacoasts



International News Photos

HE'S STILL GOING STRONG
Jim Smith, at the Controls of the 2,000,000-Pound Testing Machine, Made Chain for the Fleet When "Fighting Bob" Evans, With Sperry, Took It Around the World in 1907



THE BIRDS HAVE ADOPTED THIS LITTLE GROVE

Seven Different Species of Birds Nested in This Grove of Black Locust and Cottonwood on the Farm of C. W. Hardwick, Clovis, N. M., When It Was Only Two Years Old

(Left Inset) REGIONAL CONSERVATOR

H. H. Finnell, Native Oklahoman, Who Grew Trees in the Dust Bowl

SHADE FOR A PICNIC

These Watermelon Picnicers Enjoyed the Trees the Third Summer

Trees on the Treeless Plains

By Bliss Isely

On the High Plains of the old Santa Fe Trail region, where nine years ago the only shade was that cast by a man's hat, trees are green against the sun. Perching birds are warbling amid the leaves. Children are enjoying picnics in the coolness of groves.

Prior to 1935, nature sometimes grew trees on the High Plains in sparse fringes at the margins of infrequent streams. Man occasionally supported a few hardy varieties in favored localities by irrigation. But these were so exceptional that those who in those days traveled the sun-splashed miles from the One Hundredth Meridian westward to the ramparts of the Rockies could readily agree with the statement of Zebulon Montgomery Pike of Pike's Peak fame, written in 1806 for President Thomas Jefferson, that the "barren soil, parched and dried up for eight months of the year, presents neither mosture nor nutrition sufficient to nourish timber."

After Pike's time, the geographers etched the label, "The Treeless Plains," across the map, and the name stuck until the news writers of a decade ago changed it to "The Dust Bowl." In 1934, when fogs of writhing top soil choked the air to a height of 15,000 feet or more and alarmists wailed that through cultivation the plainsmen were converting the West into an American Libya, Marvin Jones, then Representative in Congress from the Texas Panhandle and chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, pushed through an appropriation for the establishment of a Dust Bowl conservation region, approximately covering the counties in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas lying west of the One Hundredth Meridian and those in Colorado and New Mexico lying east of the foot of the Rockies.

When Mr. Jones insisted that a practical dry-land farm scientist be placed in charge of the conservation work of the region, the Federal Government drafted H. H. Finnell, head of the state agricultural experiment station at Oklahoma Panhandle A. & M. College, to be chief of the dust fighters. Finnell directed the men under him to list furrows on the contour, to plant cover crops, and to practice 100 other methods.

A few months after his appointment, Mr. Finnell, upon learning that the Prairie States Forestry Project, better known as the Shelterbelt, would operate only east of the One Hundredth Meridian and therefore outside of the Dust Bowl, decided to attempt forestry, in line with practices under experiment at the state college dry-land stations of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. He advised his subordinates to be on the lookout for farmers and ranchmen who loved trees and who would be willing to lend a little land for tree demonstration.

In the course of three years, 600 tree sites were planted on 600 farms. One of the first plantings was on the land of W. H. Miles of near Conlen, Dallam County, Texas, who was chosen as a tree lover, because he had planted a dozen green ash saplings a few years before and was keeping them alive with water from his windmill. Any person who desired trees so much that he would try to grow them under the handicap which confronted Mr. Miles was certainly the kind of a risk that Mr. Finnell wanted.

NEAR THE AXIS OF THE DUST BOWL

At the Miles Homestead, in the Texas Panhandle, This Three-Month-Old Grove of Trees Was Kept Alive by a Large Pool of Water Diverted From a Pasture and Retained on the Site by a Retention System of Level Terraces

Photos by B. C. McLean, Soil Conservation Service

THE BEGINNING OF A REAL GROVE

This Shows the Grove the Second Summer After the Trees Were Planted; the Survival and Growth of the Planting Have Been Far Above Normal for This Site, and the Third Summer There Was Shade for the Picnic Shown Above

The Miles ranch is in the northwesternmost county of the Texas Panhandle, which means it is very close to the axis of the Dust Bowl. It lies exposed to the drying sun and wind of that part of the High Plains known to the Spanish pioneers as *El Llano Estacado*, The Staked Plains, so designated because the tallest growth that broke the monotony of the bleak landscape was the stake-like spike of the yucca plant. At the Miles farmstead the High Plains rise 2,800 feet above the level of the sea. The well from which the windmill sucks a streamlet of water is 300 feet underground. The nearest water course is Mustang Creek at the bottom of an arroyo 30 miles away. The history of attempts to produce trees in that area by windmill had been that they would grow while small, but when they branched into an expanse of boughs and leaves, they evaporated so much water that no windmill could supply them and at the same time meet the demands of the cattle and the family. Therefore, all attempts at forestry had failed.

The average annual precipitation in Dallam County is only 18 inches. Mr. Finnell did not know it, but in the beginning of 1935 he was facing three successive seasons in which the rainfall at the Miles home would be less than eight inches for each year. Not only that, the year 1935 would be marked by 68 black dust blizzards—enough to dishearten the most stalwart.

Confidently, Mr. Finnell sent an engineer with a grader, a ditching machine, and a truckload of WPA laborers, who leveled and terraced a site for a grove with a dike along the downhill side to prevent escape of water during rainfall. This site was laid out northwest of the Miles house to serve as a windbreak in winter. A diversion trench was dug to convey surplus water from a near-by slope. In time of rain all water that cannot be absorbed by the soil must run off and be wasted. The terrace would hold the water on the ground long enough to enable all of it to soak in, which would prevent wastage.

In addition to the tree site at the house, the men laid out another, sufficiently wide to plant three rows of trees along a two-mile drive that connected the Miles home with the highway. This ground likewise was treated to bring in supplemental water from a slope and to utilize all the runoff.

An inch of rain fell in late April, but since none could escape, and the runoff from adjoining slopes was utilized, its efficiency was raised to that of a four-inch precipitation. Since all had to soak in, it saturated the soil to a great depth. Soil is nature's most perfect sponge. When water once gets into the ground, it is imprisoned there, until another rainfall comes and forces it still lower into the ground. Eventually it is forced down to hardpan or bedrock, along which it moves until it emerges at a spring. The water remaining in the upper soil clings in thin films around every particle of earth until a root hair of a plant comes and drinks it.

With the soil saturated, Mr. Finnell's men brought 928 seedling trees, the tallest not more than 18 inches and each tree stem about the thickness of a pencil, and planted them on the tree site near the house and in the rows along the drive.

Mr. Finnell agreed with Mr. Miles to act as adviser of the tree site for five years, while on his part Mr. Miles agreed to protect each tree from the rabbits with a wire netting and to cultivate the trees through each growing season so thoroughly that not a weed or a spear of grass could be seen. A single lush weed can drink a barrel of water in a season, and Mr. Finnell wanted to save that water in the soil sponge for the needs of the seedlings.

Mr. Miles carried out his agreement so well that in spite of the 68 dust blizzards and in spite of the fact that no more rain fell for three months, the moisture in the soil sponge was sufficient to promote a healthy growth. By the end of the summer, most of the trees were alive and each treelet was flaunting a banner of leaves from its crest. Two years later, the saplings were tall enough to provide shade at a watermelon picnic Mr. and Mrs. Miles gave to the children of the Conlen District just before the opening of school in September.

When the agreement with the Government expired at the end of five years, Mr. Finnell's men counted 751 live trees on the Miles site, a survival of 81 per cent. Some of the trees were 18 feet tall. Today the best are better than 30 feet tall.

On the 600 tree sites planted over the five-state region, the average survival at the end of five years was two thirds. This great success has induced several thousand other ranchers and farmers of the High Plains to set out groves at their own expense. They have planted mostly trees inured to dry weather. It is estimated that 12,000,000 trees have been planted under private management; more than one half are thriving.

. . Paradise for Inventors

(Continued from Page 5)

about his research. He's actively engaged with perfumes during his daytime working hours, though. One evening he will appear exuding an aura of lilac; another, honeysuckle; another, mimosa, or magnolia, or sweet pea; and as often the musky, oriental scents like sandalwood and various spicy mixtures. A frequent patent-searcher tried to engage him in conversation by asking whether he believed that perfumes express the individuality of the user. He answered a brief "Perhaps," then buried himself immediately in an 18th century volume. The only thing that the library staff feels certain of is that his work is not for the war effort—the reading has been going on too long.

* * *

Many inventors are, of course, reticent—or fearful—to discuss the nature of their work. The Patent consultants are asked strange questions which give little clue to the inventions in process—but which whet one's curiosity. For instance, a former schoolteacher asked the distance of a rainbow from the earth; a housewife, who apparently had been working out a new type of onion grater, wanted to know the chemical constituents of tears; while a man who had been working with a slide rule for some days wanted to know the number of cubic yards of earth excavated during the construction of the Panama Canal.

Entertaining, these extremists! —and they bring home the fact that the "world is full of a number of things." But the real work carried on daily—and nightly—in the Library is sound, often significant, important. In fact, 95 per cent of the workers are engaged in serious work, connected with their professions or employment. Patent attorneys or their employees are there, searching records for clients. Members of research departments of many kinds of organizations are there, making important investigations to aid the war effort. And much serious work, not directly concerned with the war, continues. Manufacturers of firearms, and other war materials, are not losing sight of the importance of after-war production. There is constant research in the field of electronics, dehydrated foods — and snagproof stockings made from nylon, spun glass, or buttermilk!

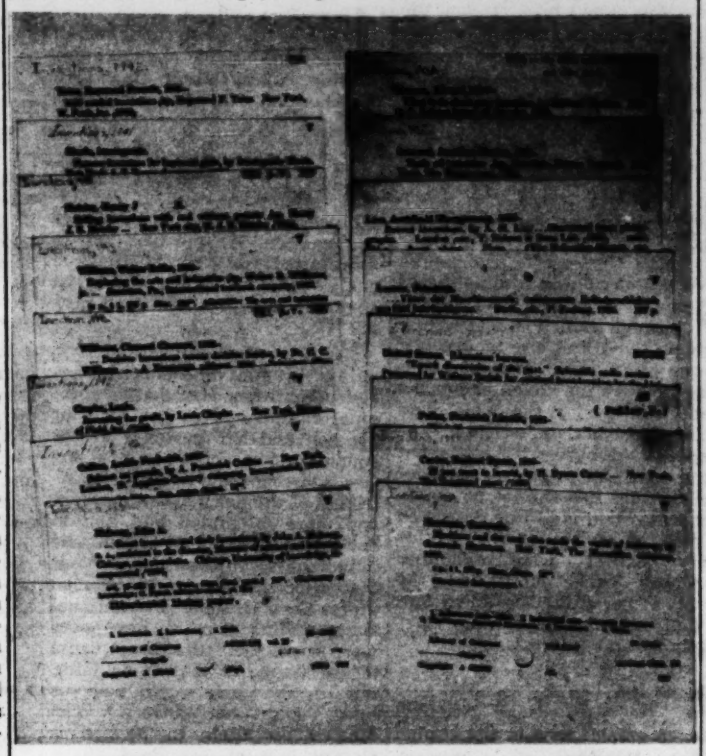
* * *

Inventions, of course, do not have to be in the form of entirely new ideas. As often as not, the most successful invention is an improvement on an idea that someone else had, perhaps many years ago, but which was not worked out practically. The modern submarine is an example of an idea that had been considered as a possibility years, even centuries, before it became practical.

Back in the 17th century, a man believed that an underwater boat was a possibility. During our own Revolutionary War, another man tried to use that idea to attack a British ship. The author, Jules Verne, wrote glowingly of an undersea ship, the Nautilus in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." But it was not until nearly the beginning of the 20th century that Simon Lake perfected the idea and built a submarine that could submerge on an even keel and proceed under sea without hopping and tilting. In brief, others had dreamed and talked of the idea, even attempted to try it out; but Mr. Lake made it practical and actually invented the submarine as it is known today.

The Science and Technology Division has, on its own, played an important part in the war effort—a part of which it had no idea when it began to pioneer work of being kind to inventors. As a department, it was always alert to acquire texts in foreign languages on all subjects relating to engineering, physics, chemistry and patents — especially illustrated texts. This interest deepened when many refugees began appearing among the daily inventors, refugees striving to carry on work begun in other countries, in other languages. Consequently, when gifts were offered, no matter how unlikely the offer sounded, the books were accepted, carefully inspected, and those of possible usefulness catalogued. For instance, when a German manufacturing concern in New York closed, many months before Pearl Harbor, its library was accepted. The volumes, happily, are providing much interesting reading for Army and Navy experts—as interesting, in fact, as the photographic library of a closing Japanese tourist agency which was sent to the Picture Collection!

Since 1911, when the Main Division of the New York Public Library was erected at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, millions of passers-by have walked beneath the aloof smiles of the Library lions. Those lions are as familiar to New Yorkers as the famous Trafalger Square lions are to Londoners. And their smiles have caused as much conjecture as the expression of the Sphinx. Are they cordial, supercilious, sympathetic, complacent, disdainful, smug smiles? Perhaps, like beauty, the quality may be found in the eye of the beholder. And if only a small number of beholders had any notion of some of the inventions and research beyond the portals the lions guard so enigmatically, there might be an entirely new interpretation of the famous smiles. For smiles may be amused—and can be victorious.



RESEARCH CARDS FROM THE INVENTION FILES

. . Polyglot Inquiry Office

(Continued from Page 7)

bring comfort and sometimes a bit of heartening news. Transmitted across the seas, it is delivered by a Red Cross delegate, even if the recipient is in prison or an internment camp.

On this side, steamship companies, the Seamen's Church Institute, unions of every description, refugee agencies, foreign consulates—all lend a hand.

The assignments the squad finds most difficult, says Miss Bostwick, are the letters to relatives who can extend no help. To a distracted sister from an internment camp in the Basse Pyrenees came this message: "Is your heart of stone? Did not my letter tell you of my tragic life and need?"

One of the happiest greetings Miss Bostwick's department ever delivered came recently to a lieutenant finally located in the United States Army. He was a Filipino, who thought he would never learn the fate of his family in Manila. "All safe and well. (Signed) Father," the message read.

"Are you alive?" . . . "Are you interned?" . . . "Have heard nothing from you since the occupation." . . . "Do you know where my husband is?" . . . these constitute the tenor of the stream which pours day and night into 315 Lexington Avenue.

And always the end of the message is the same. "Write us through the American Red Cross," they say.

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Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau of Research

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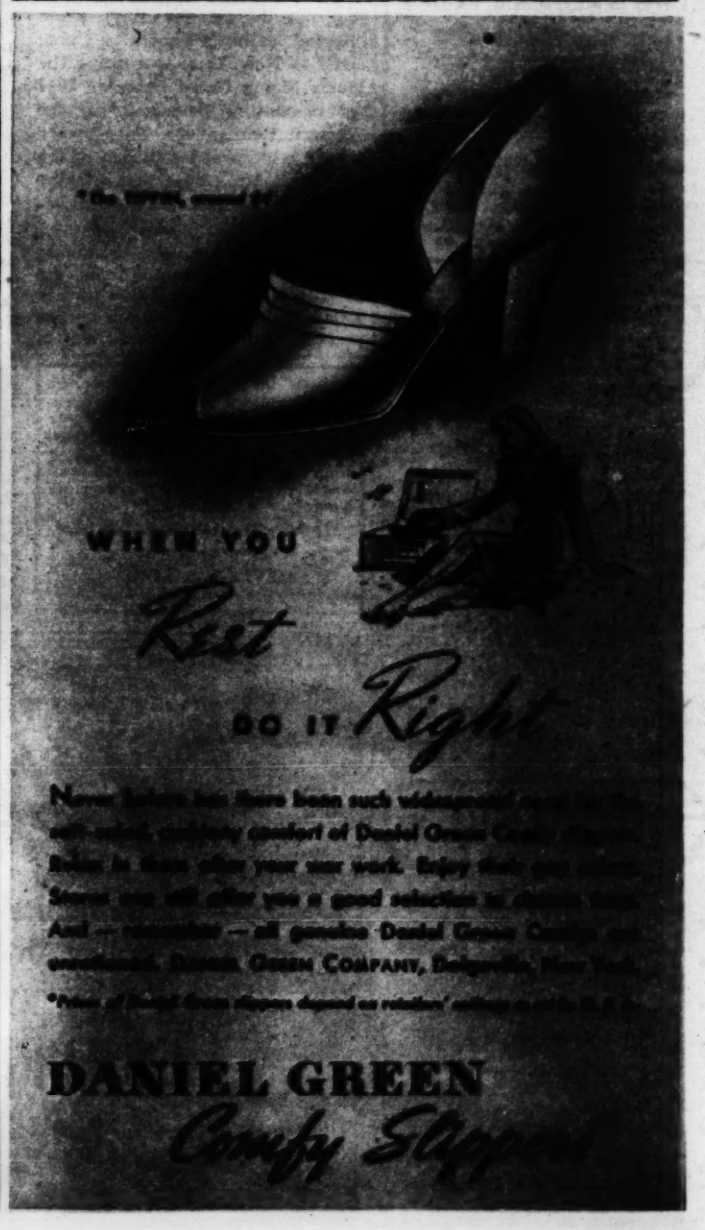

Among the New Books

Falangist Current Abroad

Falange, by Allan Chase. New York: Putnams. $3.

THAT NAZI DIPLOMACY has sought to use the Spanish Falange as its spearhead, wherever the Nazis themselves have been ousted, is well known. That the Falange played a damaging part in the fall of Manila was not so well known until Allan Chase wrote "Falange."

"The Axis Secret Army in the Americas," as Mr. Chase subtitles his book, evokes mental pictures of Spanish spies, Spanish troops secretly armed and secretly drilling, of Spanish agents wielding influence at critical points throughout the Americas.

Such an impression actually emerges from these pages in well-documented form. The fact that needs constantly to be held against this impression, as a challenge, is the almost complete miscarriage of Falange diplomacy in the Western Hemisphere.

* * *

Even in Manila, the over-all result was determined by factors so much more vital than Falange penetration of the Civilian Defense organization that perspective must be supplied to gain a correct view.

It is possible, and valuable, to unearth evidences of Falange ambitions. It is more to the point to know that Latin America, on the whole, was not fooled.

The fatal defect in Nationalist Spain's diplomacy toward Latin America is that sensitive Latin Americans early heard the beating of distant drums for revival of the Spanish Empire. Published Falange programs made no secret of this aim. While Latin America had been about equally divided between Loyalists and Nationalists during the Spanish Civil War, the ranks closed solidly against any return to colonial servitude.

So it is that Falange achievements in Latin America, while somewhat impressive when amassed from secret documents, remain largely on paper. The Gray Shirts of Cuba, where Madrid decided to center its subversive activities in the Americas, flickered briefly across the scene. The Falange has never been as formidable as the unvarnished Nazi fifth column and its direct products, such as the Integralist movement in Brazil, or the influence still exercised in Argentina.

Having explained so much by way of reservation, it is only just to say that Mr. Chase has displayed initiative and balance in handling his subject. He avoids generalizations, letting incident and fact tell the story. He gives names and dates. Either he has laid himself open to scores of libel suits, or he has access to documents that could not be disputed.

* * *

José Ignacio Rivero of Cuba, for instance, appears over his own name as a sympathizer with Falangist aspirations for some years. The documents presented carry this story down to within a few months of the time when "Pepin," as he is known in Cuba, came to New York to receive the Maria Moors Cabot Prize of 1941 for promoting friendship in the Western Hemisphere. That award stirred widespread criticism at the time, and Mr. Chase presents the documents behind this dissatisfaction.

An inexplicable fact, assuming that Mr. Chase's statements are correct, is the presence of a former Falangist leader of Malina on the present Philippine Government of President Quezon. He is Andres Soriano, Secretary of the Treasury. Either this shows how shallow the Falangist current has run, or else how deeply and subtly Fascist thinking persists in unsuspected quarters.

R. H. S.

Disk Harrow Replaces Plow

Plowman's Folly, by Edward H. Faulkner. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.

THIS IS a radical attack upon one of the most fundamental institutions of mankind—plowing. Like Calvin Coolidge's preacher on sin, the author is against it. Indeed, he counts it a sin against the soil. And his indictment of plowing is not easy to brush off. This little book is going to be heard from. It is going to make a stir among agronomists and in the experimental stations and agricultural colleges.

The author is a competent agriculturist, with both technical and practical training. He has been county agent and soils teacher and, if his own detailed experimentation has been unofficial, it is sufficiently suggestive to call for official checking.

* * *

His case against plowing is, basically, that the material turned under forms a "blotter" which cuts off the capillary rise of ground water below the reach of crop roots. He has other objections, among others that plowing facilitates erosion and that it keeps weed seeds alive, to be exposed to germination by later plowings. And he holds that plowing wastes organic matter by accelerating its decay and leaching, out of range of the crops it should be feeding.

His preferred substitute for plowing is disk harrowing. And for feeding crops he puts his dependence on green manures to be disked in close to the surface. His experience has been largely with clay soils that greatly needed the introduction of organic matter and he has been extraordinarily successful in making such soils friable by disking in heavy quantities of organic matter. He is willing to take time, even several seasons apparently, to bring a stiff soil to tilth and fertility by the gradual means of incorporating green manure crops.

Indeed, the book is as much an argument for that practice—as opposed to dependence on chemicals—as it is against plowing. The author is especially critical of the addition of large amounts of nitrogen, holding that nitrogenous fertilizing in early season induces too great leafy growth, which is bound to suffer in the dry period of summer.

* * *

He would apparently not give up plowing of sod land, but would do it as infrequently as possible. He takes his text from the growth of natural plants and the accumulation of organic matter in wild land that has not been plowed. Man's handling of soils under the plow invariably depletes them of organic matter, he notes. His answer is to restore green manures at the surface, with as little interference with the soil beneath the surface as is possible. He is frank to say that his own experiments have not been conclusive, and that much of what he offers is observation yet to be tested by experiment. Many practical and technical agriculturists will go along with him in preferring the disk at times and under some conditions, but no competent practitioner of tillage has ever before made so complete an attack upon plowing as a destroyer of soil assets.

On his major premise, we shall have to wait until the returns are in, on experiments certain to be made now to check his theory of tillage. But even aside from this heresy, the book is a most suggestive and highly readable treatment of the handling of difficult soils, the control of weeds and erosion and the retention of soil water. It is a book that will make an impression. Agriculture has not had enough heresy. It will be good for agronomists to have to prove their plowing.

I. M. L.

Eugénie in Modern Light

The Innocent Empress: An Intimate Study of Eugénie, by Erna Barschak. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

SO DRAMATIC and fascinating to many of us is the period through which the Empress Eugénie lived that any biographer of one of its chief protagonists is likely to have the advantage of the reader's interest at the outset; and if Dr. Barschak, in writing "The Innocent Empress," has not achieved a biography of distinction, neither has she let us down. Her fresh slant might be described as that of an educator or child-study expert who examines Eugénie's background and the events of her childhood and youth to find explanations for her later reactions and interests.

* * *

Dr. Barschak is a German refugee scholar now in the United States. Educated in Germany, Switzerland, and Britain, she has taught in the German public schools, co-educational colleges, and teacher-training institutes. She is now teaching at Wilson College, in Pennsylvania. She depicts the young Eugénie as a romantic girl disappointed in love and turning for full satisfaction to the motivating interest in her life—her devotion to the Napoleonic tradition. The tale of Louis Bonaparte's confinement in the fortress of Ham reached her at the historic moment. After the coup d'état and following Princess Hohenlohe's refusal of the crown of France, Eugénie, who had by then been for some time an object of persistent interest to the Emperor, was made the Second Empire's Empress of France.

While we are not given a cynical view of the Empress, we find her very human in this volume, a familiar woman-pattern in any walk of life. Dr. Barschak would have us know her as boyish, even hoydenish, as a young girl, throughout her life frequently saying the rash thing in high places, serious in playing her part in the Napoleonic theme, and passionately concerned with social welfare—her enterprises to combat child delinquency being both wise and modern. We see her, too, as ill-adjusted, restless, at times a picture of frustration, until she might be said to have found herself.

Her life with Louis lacked love, but increased in mutual confidence and admiration. Her deepest personal emotions were her love for her son and her devotion to her younger sister, whose early passing was a lasting blow to her. The intrigues of the Second Empire more and more fascinated her, and in her first experience as Regent she found she so enjoyed politics that thereafter she was never satisfied unless deep in some international string-pulling. Some of her moves were good, some the direct cause of the tragedies that came later, but Dr. Barschak would have us never doubt her sincerity. The Maximilian affair in Mexico is clearly laid at her door, as is France's militant stand over the Spanish succession, which played the country into Bismarck's cupped hands and culminated in Paris in 1870.

The fall of the Empire, however, Eugénie took with courage and dignity. Dr. Barschak describes her flight to England with restraint and vigor.

* * *

There seem to this reviewer to be contradictions in the depicting of Eugénie's character—perhaps due to too much arbitrary interpretation on the part of the author. One finds oneself wishing for less interpretation amid the faithful and abundant production of factual material from letters and contemporary comment. A woman presented as rather masculine, yet seems to be considered charming. A woman interested in intellectual discussion and apparently politically astute, is yet shown up as superstitious to the point of sweeping the Court into seances and table-turning, and as emotional and intellectually superficial.

Dr. Barschak's picture of Eugénie in exile, however, is one to be remembered. Here one finds the Eugénie a Queen Victoria could admire and love; a Eugénie whose poise and dignity in relation to Republican France gives hint of the qualities that made her so powerful an influence on the Second Empire; a Eugénie who is first and last, especially when viewed in the light of modern character study, a remarkably interesting individual.

M. J. T.

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Cecil Defends Record of Tories in Diplomacy—A London Letter

Metternich, by Algernon Cecil. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

LORD ACTON set before his assistants on "The Cambridge Modern History" an ideal of absolute impartiality. No reader, he said, should be able to tell where one writer laid the pen down and another picked it up. Rarely in the realm of literature can an ideal have been more successfully achieved. This is the more remarkable in that some of his contributors were men of decided, and even fierce, prejudices.

One of them, an authority on the early eighteenth century, tutored me for several months at Oxford. He bristled with uncompromising and, indeed, absurd convictions on all topics from the question of whether Napoleon was ever really an Emperor, since the British refused to recognize him, to the status of women. I never met a man of more, or wilder, intellectual crotchets. Yet the individuality is clean gone out of his chapters in "Cambridge History." The pages he contributed are free of prejudice; they are impartial in judgment; they are impeccably accurate. They are also immoderately dull.

That, alas, is what happens too often to your impartial historian, your learned gentleman who puts down all the evidence, but shrinks from making up his mind. The opposite danger, of course, is to make up your mind and look at the evidence afterwards. It is said that this is what Froude did. One might hesitate, perhaps, to say the same about Macaulay. Macaulay, doubtless, examined all the evidence available. But it is inconceivable that he would believe any of it which suggested that the Tories were right and the Whigs wrong.

Algernon Cecil's notion of history is not Acton's; it comes somewhere between that of Macaulay and Froude. Except, indeed, that his viewpoint is in the opposite camp from Macaulay's. For Mr. Cecil, it is the Tories who carry the Ark of the political Covenant. I do not, in this sense, equate the Tories with the British Conservative Party. Within the ambit of Mr. Cecil's meaning, Burke was a Tory, although a member of the Whigs. For Burke believed in tradition, in the established order of things, in the peculiarly aristocratic virtues. So does Mr. Cecil. For him, such men as Burke can do no wrong.

Nowadays this is an unfashionable and unconventional viewpoint. It is a challenging viewpoint. Mr. Cecil refuses to regard the democratic case as proved. Rather, he maintains, it is incapable of being proved because, in his eyes, it simply is not true. His argument is that, since the last war, we have had a greater measure of democratic influence on foreign policy than ever before; and also more unrest, disquiet, and failure. "We have seen," says Mr. Cecil, "a Europe 'liberated' from the rule of priests and kings, and dominated by an Austrian house painter, an Italian schoolmaster, and a Georgian 'kinto' from Tiflis." They are all sons of the people, and have resulted in "the advent of more savage hostilities and ferocious hatreds than ever before."

He might, indeed, go on to point out that things did not begin to improve until Britain turned for a leader to a member of one of its most aristocratic families, to a man who, under the German or old Russian systems, would be a Prince. In some ways, in his love of tradition and the splendors of the British past, Mr. Churchill must be a man after Mr. Cecil's heart. But in others there is imperfect sympathy between them. Mr. Cecil does not, precisely, in so many words, condemn Mr. Churchill for supporting Stalin. But he is visibly annoyed that he does so with such zest. Therefore, Mr. Churchill is not adduced as one of the arguments for aristocracy.

It is to prove the reasonableness of his belief in the Tory ethic that Mr. Cecil tells the life story of Metternich. It is one of his objects to contrast the comparatively lasting peace established by the Congress of Vienna, with the uneasy armistice achieved at Versailles. An American journalist, Frank H. Simonds, did something of the same sort 20 years ago in a lively, but considerably less learned volume, called "How Europe Made Peace Without America."

In a style that is at once stately, lucid, and flexible, Mr. Cecil follows Metternich's career, painting in vivid colors and with a bold brush the background of his time and always with one eye on our present dilemmas. For, in the end, he invariably comes back to his thesis:

"The birthplace of the Revolution has fallen in Paris with a more resounding crash than the last home of the ancient régime in Vienna; and every argument that was once drawn from the disintegration of Austria to confuse the Conservative can now be derived from the collapse of France to confound the Nationalist and the democrat."

That is Mr. Cecil's theme. He presents it, if not convincingly, at any rate readably.

HAROLD HOBSON

A Lighthouse of Their Own

Winter Harbor, by Bernice Richmond. New York: Holt. $2.50.

REG, unexpectedly receiving a legacy of $1,500, asked Bunny what she would like to do with it. Her answer was instantaneous: "Buy a lighthouse on the Maine coast."

So it happened that Reg, research sociologist, and his wife, Bunny, dancer and musician, whose work had taken them to several countries but whose home was chiefly in New York, though their family roots were in Maine, bought the lighthouse and the four-acre island it stood on at the entrance to Winter Harbor. Bunny, who is Bernice Richmond, has told about three summers on the island in a breezy, seawise little book that she calls "Winter Harbor."

Besides the tower, there was a dwelling-house in excellent condition, for the Government had but recently discontinued the light; there were cisterns, a kitchen pump, steam heat, and even a cement sidewalk from the main house to the henhouse.

But there was no place where a large boat could land. "Bad place to land out there," Winter Harbor people had told Bunny, and she had plenty of reason to believe them, particularly when three tons of household furniture had to be brought in powerboats from Winter Harbor to within 50 feet of the island, transferred to dories, and ferried to shore. Much of the excitement and the labor of living on the island came from having to master the tricks of getting off and on, and learning when not to attempt it.

The pleasant, simple narrative is concerned with housekeeping, guests, the brief, happy periods when Reg could be there, and the Winter Harbor folk who became Bunny's friends. The log which she kept furnishes part of the book, delectable Maine menus and recipes another part.

Readers who recall Elizabeth Etnier's "On Gilbert Head" of six years ago will be sure to compare "Winter Harbor" with that book. True, the Etniers did not have a lighthouse, their ancient dwelling-house had to be entirely made over, and fortunately the approach to their island was a little less hazardous, but in much the same headlong fashion they found themselves island owners, and with equal devotion each writer has endeavored to put in words the essence of the Maine coast.

Bernice Richmond is responsive to the beauty and grandeur of her surroundings and puts the changing scene into her book—blue days and gray days, fog, storms, moonlight, and the rare long, quiet days when wild strawberries ripened on the bank behind the house and tiny marine rock gardens were clear in the pools below the cliffs. The sea is an ever-present background, determining all aspects of living, but the writer seems, for all her love of it, to be no hermit but a very friendly person, for she constantly had guests, and made permanent friends in the village of Winter Harbor. She is a practical person, too, for much of her enjoyment came from painting the house, planting a garden, handling Geranium, the rowboat.

W. K. R.

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For filling, brown one pound of sliced onions in 3 tbsp. of fat. Add ¾ cup top milk, 2 tsp. vinegar, 1 well-beaten egg and 1 tsp. salt. Pour filling into baking powder biscuit crust already rolled out in the handy pie-plate cover. Bake in a hot oven, 400° F., 20 minutes, or until crust is a golden brown.

HERE'S A MEAL-IN-ONE-DISH! Thrifty Cabbage Roll-ups above require only ½ lb. ground meat to serve six. Uses vegetables right out of your Victory garden. Here's the recipe:

Brown ½ cup chopped onion and ½ lb. ground beef in hot fat. Combine with 2 cups cooked noodle rings or cooked diced potatoes, ½ cup diced celery, 1 cup bread crumbs, 1½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. chili powder and 1 well-beaten egg. Cook 6 to 8 cabbage leaves in boiling water about 3 minutes. Roll filling in cabbage leaf, fasten with toothpick. Place in 2 qt. Pyrex casserole with ½ cup water and 3 halved tomatoes sprinkled with sugar and salt. Cover and bake 30 min. at 400° F.

USING BOTTOM ALONE. For time-saving Sweet Rolls that melt in your mouth, cut biscuit dough in squares and dip in melted butter and then into a mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Place in layers in a greased Pyrex Dish. Bake uncovered in a hot oven (400° F) for 30 minutes. Bring to table in same dish.

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. . Preventing World Wars

(Continued from Page 3)

That was the lesson which Washington taught to the 13 Confederate States—a lesson which the world at large has now to learn and apply.

It is for us in Britain first to offer to try such a plan with the other sovereign and independent states of the British Commonwealth. If and when the democracies of the Netherlands and Scandinavia ask us to guarantee them against further enslavement by Germany or any other continental power, I think that our Government should point out how useless such a guarantee has twice proved in the case of Belgium. It should invite them to consider with us and the other British democracies the creation of an international government which includes them all, a government charged with the common defense, with a first charge on all their resources.

I believe that if some or all of these British and west European democracies tried such a plan, each national government would then find itself free as never before to cope with the tasks of social reform. Then, in course of time, the vast democracy of the United States would realize that a national government, instead of losing control of its own domestic affairs, can increase such control immeasurably by entering such an international system. Whenever such an international state has come to include the American as well as the British Commonwealth—then and then only—the fear of war will be banished from the earth. An international Commonwealth which has once included America will be strong and stable enough to include any other nation which wishes to enter.

But no nation could, from its nature, enter such a system until its own government was really responsible to, that is, changeable by, the votes of its own people.

A summary of these proposals in the compass of one article is a dangerous thing. I can only refer my readers to the pamphlets themselves. But these are difficult times. One large consignment of these pamphlets was lost in transit, and even in England enough copies cannot be printed to meet the growing demand, owing to paper restrictions. That is why I have restated my ideas briefly herewith.

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"When They Asked Me What I Was Before I Joined the Army, I Never Should Have Told Them 'Dishwasher'!"

. . "Featherbed Rules"

(Continued from Page 2)

gone so far as to say that the working rules contained in our collective bargaining agreements prohibit the employees of one railroad from handling cars in both directions when engaged in transferring cars from one railroad to another. It is very evident such statements come largely from anti-labor sources, and it is quite apparent that these critics are wholly unfamiliar with the switching regulations developed and controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and which cover switching and demurrage charges. In these matters railroad employees have no voice, nor do the collective bargaining agreements contain any working rules covering this subject.

Mr. McNear made the statement before the Congressional Committee that the standard rules put into effect by Mr. Eastman had resulted in an increase in the number of employees on duty in train, yard, and engine service from 79 men to 110, taking October, 1941, as a test month. Mr. Eastman corrected the figure for 1941 to 90 instead of 79, and gave the figure for 1942 as 109. He also gave to the Committee his operating results compared with those of Mr. McNear, and declared that the T. P. & W. R. R. for 1941 (when Mr. McNear was operating it) showed a net railway operating income of $457,605, and that in the year 1942, during nine months of which the road was under Federal operation, the net railway operating income had more than doubled, to $1,033,024. Mr. Eastman stated further: "I might say, in order to obviate a possible criticism, that we have not paid income taxes on this property, and Mr. McNear did. Now, making an adjustment for that, if there had been no income taxes in either year and no depreciation charges, as to which there has also been a question, the net railway operating income for the nine months would have been $1,209,220 in 1942 as compared with $690,547 in 1941."

Mr. Eastman also pointed out that the longest train operated under Mr. McNear's management was only 40 cars, while under ODT management the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad was operating trains with as high as 135 cars. It was testified that Mr. McNear was under no limitations with respect to the operations of his trains, for there are no full-crew laws in Illinois and no union agreements which would have restricted him. Mr. Eastman also testified that under Federal management the net tons mile per train and engine service employee, which is the pay load, had increased from 268 in 1941 to 333 in 1942.

Air Picture

It takes no massive intellect to realize that there is to be a spectacular postwar development in world aviation. Today we are watching marvelous things emerge from the factories and laboratories of the aircraft and allied industries.

And more are on the way. Airplanes which will dwarf our 140,000-pound Martin Mars will travel the ocean airways. Larger, faster, and more economical land planes will criss-cross the nation in a greatly enlarged network of domestic routes. There will be an increasing trade, not only with the larger nations of the world, but with those countries which have lagged because of inadequate transportation systems — Latin America and Africa, for example.

Aircraft companies, already preparing for the peace, are developing secret designs of planes far beyond the capacities we know today—designs born of the heavy impetus given by the war.

And out of the laboratories are coming more new things—more powerful and efficient engines and improved fuels; lighter and stronger materials for aircraft; new principles of the aeronautical arts.

We will see the whole air picture pieced together in more orderly manner—from the helicopter "air taxi" to the air trailer trains which will drop off and pick up gliders laden with passengers and freight without a stop of the air train itself.

We will see huge flying boats plying into ports all over the globe. We will see air travel assume a continuity it has never before enjoyed—through Radar and newer devices which allow us to see through fog and darkness.

So much of this astonishing development of the air has already taken place that its application awaits only the ultimate victory—the end of the war, toward which all of our thoughts and energies are bent today.

The world has already overcome its fears of air travel, and the future of air cargo in the postwar era is assured. The degree to which it will be used is a moot question. There are those who contend that the airplane can never compete with railroads and steamships because of the high costs of air operation.

What many critics of air cargo failed to recognize is that very large airplanes, in entirely reasonable numbers, can compete importantly in transoceanic trade because of their speed. As I have often pointed out, a score of flying ships the size of the Martin Mars can carry, in a 60-day period, the same load as that carried by a 10,000 ton Liberty ship between San Francisco and Honolulu. The frequency of operation by the airplanes makes up for the high unit capacity of the surface ship.

The exhaustion by war of vital materials and the urgent necessity of setting up fast supply lines between the nations of the world will call for great fleets of air cargo vessels. The business of rehabilitation also will call for an unprecedented traffic of people between nations. We look to both large flying ships and large landplanes for specific duties. And hereafter it seems assured that there will be a steady and insistent demand for international air commerce.—Glenn L. Martin, one of America's first aviators and aircraft designers, in a recent broadcast over station WRUL.

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Rub a little Bon Ami between your fingers. Feel how soft and fine it is. Not a bit of the harsh, coarse grit that can scratch and dull your bathtub or sink. Yet—safe and gentle as Bon Ami is—you couldn't ask for a faster, more effective cleanser. And it's so easy on your hands! Keep a package handy in both bathroom and kitchen!

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To Help Find their tiny targets on the vast ocean, Navy patrol bomber navigators depend on the Hamilton Navigational Time and Stop Watch. It's one of many timing instruments Hamilton is now building for our armed forces.

HAMILTON

The Watch of Railroad Accuracy

Wyandotte RIPE OLIVES

LOOK FOR THE INDIAN ON THE LABEL

"Will This Fit Any Tee?"

Over the Editor's Desk

THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG about the system of public information. Back in the early 1930's, when the dry and bony hand of erosion gripped much of our land, when decades of bad farming raised a malevolent crop of dust, when clouds of this leached and rebellious top soil swirled three miles high into the skies and threatened to wipe out human habitation, the people of the United States became aware of their Dust Bowl problem. The press gallantly sent war correspondents to report the battle against the sand, and covered the retreat of the wretched farmers with endless type and inky tears.

But reconstruction is always less dramatic than disaster. Today the tide of battle swings the other way. The scouts of modern dry farming and irrigation have done their work; regiments of already sizable trees have occupied the enemy territory; battalions and whole army corps of small trees and seedlings are on the march, driving the dust back and back. This is the victorious campaign, and peace is in sight, but the war correspondents are far away, concentrating on something else.

Except for a few, that is to say, and these include BLISS ISELY, who has a saga of epic importance to relate.

These are times when art shoulders its brushes and crayons and goes to war. Times when artistic perception can catch the inner meaning of the event, or the larger significance, and convey it to the onlooker almost better than words can do. The tradition of Daumier and Raemakers girds itself in the modern world. A bronze figure of gun and plow, and above all the spirit of a man, carries the story of a rude bridge that arched a flood, and of the embattled farmers who 'round it stood, into the hearts of an embattled people. The humble poster, compatriot in the artistic world of the pamphlets of Tom Paine or the leaflets now on the streets of Milan and Turin, lifts the vision of the downcast.

Some while back, the Office of War Information asked national magazines in the United States to observe Labor Day, Sept. 6 of this year, as Womanpower Day. "The manpower problem," it said, "is in great part a womanpower problem. . . . By the end of 1943, it is estimated that 17,400,000 women must be at work. . . . Millions of childless women, and women with children over 14 who are not working outside their homes . . . must be made aware of the patriotic duty women have to go to work in time of total war. . . ." If the magazines would publish covers on this theme, they would be exhibited in libraries all over the nation, beginning on Labor Day.

The cover on today's issue, done by FRANCES DAVIS, Art Editor of The Weekly Magazine Section, is in response to this request. Also an article by JOSEPHINE RIPLEY on Page 7. The Christian Science Monitor "present and accounted for."

Speaking of art, another tributary from its source which is overflowing its banks these days is photography. Unless one attempts something as monumental as Schiller's Song of the Bell, what words could tell a story as well as the pictures on the Center Spread today?

No article we have yet seen can adequately prepare the way to the postwar world, and to peace. If such an article were written, it couldn't, by itself, rally the millions and hundreds of millions to action. The way of a magazine toward peace is a path of education—the building of attitudes by many articles, in unending sequence. Today LIONEL CURTIS places another marker on the way.

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. . Womanpower

(Continued from Page 4)

Their services are not just tolerated; they're solicited.

Perhaps many women may feel they don't want to go into a factory. It may seem too confining or too strenuous in their particular case. But that doesn't mean they're out of it. They're the very ones who are needed to step in and take the jobs of the girls who have left to go into the factories—girls who were waitresses or cashiers, clerks or teachers, secretaries or saleswomen.

There's satisfaction in a wartime job, whatever it may be. There's compensation for flat heels and overalls, for smudgy faces, and party dresses that hang unworn in the closet.

It comes in war communiqués, and dispatches from correspondents at the front. You find it in the headlines—in news of battles won; in victories over the Japanese in the Pacific; in the evacuation of the Axis from Sicily; in news of the downfall of Mussolini.

You find it there, because it is for those things that women are fighting, too, in their own way. They may not realize how close they are to these battles, in a sense. If you told some of these women that they had helped wipe out a German machine gun nest in Sicily, they would laugh.

Oh, yes, they have a war job and they know it's important. They'll admit that readily enough. But they're not winning battles, they say, not really. And yet, they're helping to make the hand grenades that the soldiers hurl at the hidden enemy, the guns that they carry, the clothes that they wear, the rations they eat.

If the men hadn't had that equipment when they needed it, the Germans, and not they, would have won the skirmish on a Sicilian hillside.

It's equally obvious that the waging of the bigger battles to come calls for more men and more women. Reinforcements are rushed to the battlefront daily and hourly. So, on the industrial and economic front, reinforcements are needed, also, and just as urgently.

Upon them, to a large extent, depends the tenor of tomorrow's war news, the turn of battles, the saving of lives.

It's up to girls like Jane in the freight yard, to Anne in the laundry, to Gladys behind the grocery counter, and to all the 17,400,000 women who must be in war work by the end of this year, to see that that war news continues to be good news—and they'll do it!

Wide World Photo

The Work-at-Home Plan Helps Mothers With Young Children

To the Brides of 1943

Whatever lasts longest, serves best . . . these days. Let the Wamsutta sheet label be your guide — and guarantee. . . . Wamsutta *Supercale** sheets and pillowcases are worth more because they wear longer.

WAMSUTTA MILLS, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

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50 Tufts 50¢

How Increasing Your Vocabulary Will Help You Get Ahead in Life

DR. WILFRED FUNK

is the well-known author and lexicographer, for 16 years President of the famous dictionary-making firm of Funk and Wagnalls. His collaborator, Mr. Norman Lewis, is a well-known author of text-books and teacher of English.

IF YOUR vocabulary is limited, your chances of success are limited. The greater your vocabulary the more likely you are to succeed!

The truth of this has been proved time and again, by experts who have given thousands of scientific tests comparing the vocabularies of successful executives with run-of-the-mill employees.

In fact, many leading psychologists use vocabulary tests *alone* to determine a person's intelligence. Stanford University has found that such tests are 90% as accurate in determining your intelligence quotient as the Stanford-Binet "I. Q." tests.

AND IN BOTH THE ARMY AND NAVY a man's rating in his vocabulary quizzes overshadows any other single test in deciding his advancement!

Regardless of the field of endeavor in which you are engaged, the number of words you know and can use correctly is the most important single measurement by which others judge your ability. Therefore, a better command of words will not only help you get ahead faster, it will also give you assurance; build your self-confidence; lend color to your personality; increase your popularity.

How to Acquire a Larger Vocabulary —In Only 15 Minutes a Day!

However, the proof that you doubtless *already* realize the truth of these statements is indicated by the fact that you have probably *always* wanted to increase your vocabulary. But, up to now, perhaps you have never found a method which would actually make you *eager* to do it. That is why you will welcome this announcement of a wonderful new book, *"30 Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary,"* which really makes it exciting fun—a fascinating game—to learn new words!

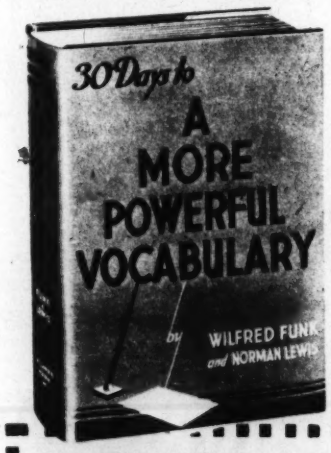
This book is divided into 30 delightful daily chapters. Each day you spend 15 enjoyable minutes with this book—and it does FOR you, and for your vocabulary, the things you will read about in the 30 little boxes shown here at the right.

"I Like This Book Immensely"

Perhaps the best outline of what this new book will do for you is given in an interesting review written for the *Springfield (Mass.) Union* by Mr. A. L. S. Wood. "This book," writes Mr. Wood, "is really something. It goes at the business of giving you a better command of English in something of a novel way. You'll master not only a number of words, but use them properly, and improve not only your speech but your thinking.

"The more you know about words, the more you know how to use and to understand, the better you will get along. For life depends upon thought; thought must precede action. The clearer our thinking, the more effective our acts. We cannot think clearly unless we think in words.

"I like this book immensely. In 30 days it really would give you a more powerful vocabulary. It will give almost anyone a better understanding of his language, a closer grasp of its infinite variety, and a greater love for this English language of ours."



You'll Enjoy Yourself With This Book

As the review you have just read indicates, *"30 Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary"* does many more things than merely add words to your speaking and writing "toolbox." It digs into your present vocabulary, and roots out the mispronunciations you have been making for years. It tells you the intensely interesting stories behind many of our words, so that you'll understand them better, use them more expressively. You will find scores of tests for checking yourself—even a whole section that will make a lively parlor game for your friends!

If you will enjoy yourself with this unique volume for just 15 minutes a day and for just 30 days—you will (as proven by tests) add more new and *useful* words to your vocabulary than the average adult acquires in 25 years.

What This Book Will Do For You

1. How you may talk and write your way to greater business success and social position.
2. A series of fascinating tests showing whether your language helps or handicaps you.
3. Why world-leaders, business heads, successful men and women, all have powerful vocabularies.
4. How increasing your vocabulary develops your mind and imagination; leads you to success.
5. The explosive power of words; how they can win or lose a friend or job. Simple exercises in choosing dynamic verbs.
6. How to add words to your vocabulary, while at movies, listening to radio, reading newspaper, or looking at signs.
7. How words can make you appear brilliant or ignorant; and how to turn them into your slaves.
8. Why day by day your expanding vocabulary builds self-confidence; lends new color to your personality; increases your popularity.
9. Why neither age nor any lack of education need handicap you in gaining a mastery of words.
10. Easy, entertaining methods that, in 30 days, will give you more new words than the average person acquires in 25 years.
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